# WESTERN RECORDER.

PRINTED UNDER THE PATRONAGE, AND FOR THE BENEFIT, OF THE WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY AND AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

VOL. VI. [THOMAS HASTINGS, EDITOR.] UTICA, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1829. [HASTINGS & TRACY, PRINTERS.] No. 25.


## COMMUNICATION.

*For the Western Recorder.*

### SECTARIANISM.

"Sectarian distinctions are perpetually liable to encroach upon matters of weightier import. They should be assigned to their proper spheres, and kept religiously within these limits. Who is equal to the task?"
*Western Recorder, Vol. 5, No. 30.*

That there are different denominations of Christians, whose fundamental principles are correct, all good people will allow. That there are denominations who call themselves Christian, whose fundamental principles are corrupt, is equally true, if not equally acknowledged. It is therefore important that a difference should be made between the holy and the unholy—between the precious and the vile, in matters that relate to sectarian distinctions.

There is one general rule for deciding questions respecting orthodoxy, with which all should be acquainted. Any doctrine or belief, which, if strictly adhered to in practice, will have the tendency to lead the soul, by faith and repentance, to Christ, for pardoning mercy, may be considered essentially correct; and any doctrine or belief, thus adhered to in practice, which will have a tendency to prevent the soul from accepting forgiveness through Christ, as the divine Saviour, must be diametrically wrong. This distinction must always be made, individually as well as collectively, in all things relating to sectarian distinctions. As to those, whether individuals or collective bodies, who are thus materially incorrect, we must not receive them into our house, neither bid them God speed, lest we be partakers of their evil deeds. As creatures of God's forming, as neighbours and citizens, we may and ought to treat them with decorum, and feel a common sympathy for them, in consequence of their fatal errors; but by no means ought we, directly or indirectly, to acknowledge them to be Christians, or christian churches, nor take any part with them in worship. But as to those individuals and churches, whose principles and practice are equally correct, an entirely different course is to be pursued.

That I may be the better understood, I will endeavour, in a few words, to point out the course to be pursued by the methodist, baptist and presbyterian denominations towards each other, as specimens of the rest, according to the degree of truth contained in their respective systems. Let no one of these denominations indulge the idea that the others will soon be swallowed up in theirs. Let it be established in the mind, that the fulfilment of those prophecies which relate to unity of sentiment in the millennial glory of the church, must be accomplished by a gradual approximation of christian denominations towards each other; and the visionary idea, that all will be of my particular sentiments as to externals, will be lost in the increase of mutual love and christian forbearance. I will not here undertake to decide the question, whether it will ever be the case on earth, that every minute external will be exactly the same in all the true churches of Christ; but certainly, in the present state of things, nothing short of a miracle can effectuate the object. Hence, wherever the above idea prevails, sectarian distinctions will "encroach upon matters of weightier import."

Let each denomination be careful not to misstate the sentiments of the others. This has done immense mischief in the church of God. In general, let each denomination be content with exhibiting their own sentiments; and if it becomes proper to say any thing about the sentiments of the others, let the golden rule be kept constantly in mind: As ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even the same to them. Be careful, too, to make the sentiments and practices of the others appear to the best advantage. If as much pains were to be taken to harmonise the sentiments of the others with your own, as there now is to widen the breach, sectarian distinctions would not so often "encroach upon matters of weightier import."

Extend the hand of christian fellowship to the other denominations, as they are. Say not—Give up this or that principle or practice, and I will receive you to my embrace. This is asking too much, and bringing in sectarian distinctions to "encroach upon matters of weightier import."

A proselyting spirit must not be indulged. Be careful to check the growing desire to have the members of the other denominations leave their own churches, and join yours. Harbour not the anxious desire to gather all the converts in a revival of religion into your own church, and especially those belonging to the families of the other denominations. Neither be in too much haste about admitting members, for fear of losing them. No individual can indulge in feelings like these, without corresponding actions. As this spirit and these anxieties arise from that selfishness which is idolatry, their growth in the heart will tend to harden the finer feelings of gratitude to God; they will tend to lessen anxiety for the salvation of souls, render abortive the means of grace, and cause the Holy Spirit to depart.

Finally, keep constantly in mind that you have a common cause, and a common enemy. Every exercise and every action, directed against each other, is weakening this common cause, and strengthening this common enemy. Holy affection of soul must be your ruling and your guiding principle. If, under the great Captain of Salvation, you would be successful in the contest with the powers of darkness, let all the externals of religion, though important in their place, be made subservient to the weightier matters of experimental religion. Leave nothing undone which will have a tendency to guide sinners to the Saviour; and beware, lest many of you should be at last condemned, not for attending to things external, but for neglecting the weightier matters. These things ye ought to have done; but by no means ought ye to have left the other undone.

C. L. A.

*From the American Tract Magazine.*

### REV. MR. BEMAN'S ADDRESS.

Address of Rev. N. S. S. Beman, of Troy, before the National Tract Society, at its late annual meeting:—

MR. PRESIDENT—I rise, Sir, to second the resolution now before you, and to afford it my feeble support. But *support* it does not and cannot need. As it meets the eye, or falls upon the ear, it must of itself rivet conviction upon the understanding, and seize upon the great main-springs of action in the heart.

With regard to the first part of this resolution, "*That the meeting rejoice in the systematic efforts made in the city of New-York and elsewhere, statedly to supply with tracts every family that is willing to receive them,*" there can be no division of sentiment; there cannot exist a discordant feeling. This, Sir, is one of the happiest schemes ever devised by the friends of your Society. It stamps a new character upon the institution itself; it imparts a new and vigorous muscle to its arm. As it is carried into execution, a purer light will shine, and a holier fire will burn. It has already been seen, as appears from your report, that an energy unthought of, which has been slumbering in these little agents, has been developed in the majestic movements of this undertaking. And, standing upon the elevation which we are permitted this day to climb, and casting our eyes around upon this great city, and upon other places where the same work has been prosecuted, what tongue, Sir, can be chained in silence; what heart can beat with a feeble, or intermitting pulse? Why, Sir, if *we* were to hold our peace, the very paving-stones in our streets "*would cry out.*"

The facts this day disclosed, in relation to this subject, speak volumes in favour of a systematic and thorough plan in the distribution of religious tracts. The enterprise has created a new band of domestic missionaries; who, by the help of your Society, without encroaching upon the rights of the ministry, are preaching the gospel to thousands of our dying race. I mean, Sir, the *distributors of these tracts.* Having lighted their lamps at the fire which burns upon the altar, they have gone around, pouring the splendours of evangelical truth upon these shadows of death which have settled down upon our lost world. Here, Sir, is that mercy which is "*twice* blessed:"—

"It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes."

The reception which these distributors and their tracts have met, affords another testimony that God is ready to *bless*, when his people are willing to *act.* The amount of good which has been secured, we shall be able to compute only at the judgment bar, and when the records of this world shall be read in the clearer light of another. We shall then and there more fully learn what influence this truth has excited upon human hearts, and life, and destiny; what weeping saints have been comforted, what careless sinners alarmed and saved. Oh! Sir, I have no doubt but God's angels have followed the footsteps of these distributors, as they have gone about the city, in the prosecution of this holy work; and my heart is with them; and every heart in this meeting is with them.

True, Sir, we have heard of the *rejection* of a tract here and there; and we have listened to the low murmur and the distant echo of *opposition* to this thorough and vigorous scheme. But there is no cause of alarm. Move onward, and the God of victory is with you. But let no man, Sir, whether friend or foe to this undertaking, cherish the thought for one moment, that an evangelical tract *creates* the evil in question. It carries with it only the strong powers of *excitement.* Your tract, Sir, is Ithuriel's spear, of "celestial temper," the touch of whose point arouses the concealed and lurking fiend. It forces moral evil, whatever its garb or disguises, to resume its own shape, and to take back and wear its own complexion. Opposition from this quarter we are to regard only as another testimony that the work is of God, and that it ought to be urged forward by the untiring energies of the church.

But I dare not pause, in this place, to rejoice in what has already been done. No, Sir. There is an object before us, which is paramount; it ought to absorb the deep feelings of every heart; it ought to enchain the spirit of every child of God, till it is actually accomplished. And do you ask what it is? The remaining part of this resolution shall answer the inquiry. It is this—*That the meeting "think it highly important that a similar plan of operation should be adopted throughout the entire population of these United States."*

Carry the letter and spirit of this resolution into effect, and consequences, full of life, and happiness, and heaven, must follow. Thousands of both sexes would be required in the work of distribution, and the first blessing would light upon them. They would become, from the very nature and habits of their employment, more elevated and more active Christians. While imparting to others, their own resources would multiply, and their own cup would run over. The bearings of this enterprise upon vital religion and the salvation of souls, are too obvious to require individual illustration. Let "the entire population of these United States" receive a constant supply of such tracts as issue from your depository, bearing "grace and truth" upon their wings as they fly abroad, and the church would soon put on her beautiful garments; and converts would soon be multiplied as drops of the morning dew.

But, waiving these considerations, there is one point, Sir, which I must here take the liberty to press. It is this: Something more prompt and more efficient must be done, to furnish this country with religious instruction, or we cannot long exist as a nation. This conviction ought to fasten upon every conscience, and carry home a thrilling interest to the centre of every heart. Our population is multiplying, as by magic, or by miracle; and we outstrip every year, the means of correct spiritual training. A torrent of evils is pouring in upon us, which threatens to sweep away the strong props of our national existence. Intemperance, sabbath-breaking, and infidelity, are "three unclean spirits," which are scouring the land, and beating up for volunteers in the work of moral and political desolation. These and other evils must be arrested, or this land of our nativity, this blessed house of our social and religious endearments, instead of being the *sanctuary* of equal rights and human freedom, will soon become their SEPULCHRE! Without public virtue, your government will fall; and take away evangelical truth, and both government and virtue are without a basis. In these fearful circumstances, Sir, what shall be done; what *can* be done? I hail, in this resolution, the harbinger of good. I see the star of promise; I seize upon the anchor of hope; I trace the chart of our national salvation. Here, Sir, is just such a plan as our exigencies demand; a plan that will give the gospel to "the entire population" of this country. Every other great charity is limited in its action, or, at least, retarded in its movements, by physical impossibilities. But not so with this. Undertake to give a preached gospel to "*the entire population of these United States,*" the ensuing year, and you would utterly fail, for the want of *ministers.* Instead of thrusting in the sickle, and reaping an immediate harvest, a tenth part of "the fallow ground" could not be thrown into furrows. Let the Education Society undertake, in seven years, to train a phalanx adequate to plant batteries, and to put to flight, or beat down, every spiritual foe; and they might drain our churches of young men, and collect together the gleanings of every precious revival; and, instead of an *army*, they would hardly find men enough for *captains* in the service. Even the National Bible Society would necessarily experience some delay, before they could command and wield the entire means to place the word of God in every family in the land. But this scheme may go into immediate and unobstructed execution. Not a straw lies in the way. Do not understand me, as *decrying* these kindred institutions. No, Sir. My plan is this: Adopt this resolution, and send forward these light troops to annoy the enemy, till your *strong men*, with their heavy armour and their munitions of war, can enter the field, and perfect and secure the victory. Only let the plan contemplated in the motion now before you, go into effect, from the Canadas to the Southern Gulf, from our Atlantic borders to the Rocky mountains, and it would require a new dialect to express the delightful consequences. The scene that would smile around us, would be altogether unearthly in its character. It would need an angel's pencil, and heaven's colouring, to make it glow upon the canvass. It would demand a seraph's lyre to tell its wonders. Oh! Sir, if it were necessary, there would again be silence in heaven; its inhabitants would pause from their harps and their hallelujahs, to lend an ear to the songs which would go up from our rejoicing world, were this plan adopted and executed "throughout the entire population of these United States."

### IMMUTABILITY OF GOD.

Extracts from a sermon by Rev. Ebenezer Porter, D. D. President of the Theological Seminary at Andover, from Ex. iii, 14, published in the National Preacher:—

The certainty of final salvation to true believers, is a reasonable doctrine, grounded on the immutable truth of God, as implied in the promises of the new covenant.—The promises of the unchanging God must be fulfilled. Every real saint, therefore, will certainly be upheld, I do not say in constant obedience, but so upheld in faith and holiness as to be saved.

Is this doctrine denied, because it is supposed to interfere with moral agency? Cannot the moral liberty of the saint be secured, without putting at everlasting hazard his soul and his salvation? Ask the humbe Christian; when he prays for upholding grace, does he feel that he is asking God to take away his freedom? He feels no such difficulty.

Look now at the dreadful result to which this objection leads. If there are no promises of unfailing support to the believer, then any individual saint is liable to become a reprobate, and perish. If one is thus liable, so is another; so is a third; so is the whole number of the faithful. What then becomes of the precious promises made by our Saviour? On the above supposition, there is no security that he will be with his ministers, or that he will *have* ministers to the end of the world. There is no security that he will have a *church* at any future period. Nay, there is no security that another child of Adam will ever be saved. Nor does the difficulty stop here. If saints on earth, in order to be free, must be liable to fall away and perish; for the same reason, there can be no such thing as confirmed holiness and happiness, in *heaven.* Let the validity of this objection be admitted there, and what dismay must it spread through that world of light! Who could say that Paul would not lose his crown, and drop from his shining station; and Gabriel suspend his notes of praise, to become a rebel and a reprobate; and the defection spread around the throne of God, till not a saint or seraph is left to strike the song of Moses and the Lamb! Admit the sentiment that God cannot consistently make promises of upholding grace to his people, or that it is possible for Him or His promises to change, and the covenant of grace loses all its stability; you turn the charter of the church into a blank; you spoil the Christian's bible; you take away his rock, and set him on a wave; you leave him no solid foundation for either faith, hope or joy.

The immutability of God is no discouragement to prayer, but the best ground of encouragement. The inference has been a thousand times drawn, that it must be vain for us to pray, because our petitions can produce no change in God. This inference is as repugnant to sound reasoning, as it is to the precepts of the bible, and the spirit of piety. If Jehovah were fickle, like earthly monarchs, then, indeed, it were vain to pray. No one could ever know with what services he would be pleased, or on what terms his favour might be obtained. You do not trust in a fickle *man;* and how could you trust in a fickle *God?* But as the case is, there can be no uncertainty. Eternal truth is pledged, that the humble, contrite, praying soul shall be blessed; and that they who cast off fear, and restrain prayer, shall be destroyed. Can stronger motives to duty be offered? The answer to prayer implies no change in the mind of God. Still a change of moral temper in *us*, may prepare the way for a change in his *treatment* of us. Such a change in us, every prayer, offered in the spirit of the gospel, supposes: And, therefore, such a prayer an immutable God may be expected to hear in mercy.

*From the Christian Watchman.*

### ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

The perfect freedom of religious opinion with which we are favoured, seems to be observed by the see of Rome, as opening a door for the introduction of popery into our western world. That sagacious council of ecclesiastics are not the idle spectators of the revolutions which are shaking their thrones! They observe the wonderful changes, which are shedding light on their deeds of darkness; and they probably fear, that Europe may not always afford them a territory, over which to sway the spiritual sceptre, and spread their dogmas. They are, therefore endeavouring to establish, in our free and enlightened states, their *infallible* church. *They are making our western country*, that which they suppose the least acquainted with their abominations, *the missionary field of their operations!* And they tell us, that "conversions to the Catholic faith are numerous!" They also tell us that their *only* funds are derived from the contributions of charitable persons in Europe! It seems, however, that a cathedral has been built, with "the assistance of the [Catholic] Association!" And we doubt not still further and more liberal "assistance" will be drawn from the same source, if success should appear to follow.

But without further remark, except by asking, Shall the Missionaries of a false religion, by superior industry and zeal, establish their superstitions on our soil, to the exclusion of genuine christianity? we request attention to the following article of intelligence, which is taken, says the Church Register, from the April number of the Roman Catholic Miscellany, a monthly periodical, published in London:—

"*Foreign Catholic Mission.*—The 15th and 16th volumes of the *Annals of the Association for Propagating the Faith*, have just been published. The fifteenth is devoted to accounts of the missions to *Kentucky* and Siam; wherein we find that the venerable bishop of Bardstown is still carrying on his labours with success. The sixteenth volume of the annals treat of four missions, namely to *Ohio*, to *Michigan*, the Sandwich islands, and Su-Tchuen. The article on the mission to Ohio is of great length, and contains several letters from the bishop and the missionaries. Doctor Fenwick, the present bishop of Cincinnati, who belongs to the order of St. Dominick, was the first missionary to Kentucky, and then to Ohio. On his arrival in Ohio, about ten years since, there was but a small chapel, twenty-two feet by eighteen, which had been commenced by some good, though very poor Germans, who were not able to complete it. Dr. Fenwick having been consecrated bishop, was obliged to remove to Cincinnati, where there was neither church nor house for the missionary, and leave his own chapel with its contiguous farm. The congregation consisted of three or four *Irish families*, and six or seven Germans. In 1822, the first year that Dr. Fenwick was there, only five persons communicated at Easter; in 1827, there were upwards of three hundred. Up to this period the bishop had but one priest to assist him in visiting and comforting the Catholics who lived in this vast district; at this moment there are not less than *nine missionaries*, without counting those in Michigan. All these missionaries are very poor, as is also the bishop. *Their only funds are derived from the contributions of charitable persons in Europe.* Dr. Fenwick did not receive as much from his chapel, as would pay for the support of his horse, or the postage of his letters. In spite of these discouraging symptoms, the bishop was determined to build a cathedral with *the assistance of the Association.* The bishop consecrated this church the 17th of December, 1826; it is ninety feet long, by forty-five wide; it is of brick, and is remarkable for its proportions and the gothic character of its windows; the interior is very simple; but the altar, the pulpit, and the bishop's throne, are elegantly ornamented. *The conversions to the Catholic faith are numerous in this congregation, as well as in other parts of the diocese; they would be still greater, if there were more missionaries.*"

*From Dwight's Travels in the North of Germany.*

### EMINENT GERMANS.

EICHHORN.—Among the professors in the theological seminary, there is none whose name is so well known in the U. States, as Eichhorn, the father. My imagination had drawn a splendid picture of his physical as well as mental being. What then was my surprise, on being ushered into his presence, to see a small man, of only five feet six inches in height, rather corpulent, and not having any resemblance to the picture fancy had drawn. His face is fine, and in his youth he must have been a very handsome man, and as such he was doubtless regarded by the German mademoiselles, some fifty or sixty years since. His hair, which is very long, is as white as snow, and is thrown back, falling over his shoulders. His eye, notwithstanding his close application, is very prominent, not having sunk in its orbit, as is almost always the case with such intense students as he has been. Though now seventy-three years old, he has much of the freshness of middle age in his face; but in his walk you discover the influence of time. He received me with great politeness, and in that open manner, which in a few minutes made me feel quite at my ease. We talked about Charles X. M. Villele, French politics, the progress of liberty in Europe, and the Pope, on which topics he entered with a great deal of animation.

He has now almost finished the fifty-first year of his professorship, having been chosen when he was twenty-two years of age. It is generally admitted by all who know him, that he has been one of the most illustrious examples of mental application ever known in Germany. One who has long known him, and whose knowledge of his habits is such as to leave no doubt of the truth of the statement, has informed me, that, during the last fifty-five years, he has been in the habit of studying sixteen hours a day. What an exhibition of the improvement of time! I could not look at him without feeling that he was almost without a parallel, as an example of assiduity. He seemed to me like a noble Doric column, upon which time had beaten almost in vain.

It is now forty-six years since he published his *Introduction to the Old Testament*, a work of immense research, unequalled by any within my knowledge in the English language. No one can read it without being astonished at the extent of his attainments at the early age of twenty-seven. Before him, many of the exegets of Germany had published historical views of the individual books of the Old Testament; but he was the first writer who presented a complete and connected history of the canonical books, in relation to their collection, original form, history of the texts, and critical aids, with an analysis of each book. The historical part of his work is without a competitor, and will probably remain so for a long time to come. He feels as if very many of those writers who have followed him, had stolen from him; and, judging from those works which I have read, his opinion is not without foundation.

HAUBNER.—Professor Haubner, of the theological seminary, is reputed to be one of the most eloquent preachers of Germany. His ill health prevented my having an opportunity of comparing him with those of Berlin. He is considered by his acquaintance and by the students, one of the most distinguished of the orthodox clergymen. The public as yet have had no opportunity of forming an opinion of his talents and researches, except through the medium of the pulpit, as he forms in one respect an exception to almost all the German literati I have seen, viz. that although more than forty years of age, he has never published any work larger than a pamphlet. He has been occupied many years in preparing a work on the genuineness and authenticity of the Old Testament, from which his friends anticipate the happiest results.

Few objects, since my first arrival in Europe, have more powerfully reminded me that I have left my own country, than the private libraries of the learned men of Germany. That of Professor Haubner, which I examined, is in theological worth superior to any public library in the United States, except that of Cambridge, and it is little, if any, inferior to that. It is principally composed of works more or less connected with his profession, consisting of the most valuable theological discussions in the modern languages of Europe, of a great number in Latin and Greek, as well as of many of the principal authors in oriental literature, with commentaries on their writings. I found here the works of the most distinguished English defenders of infidelity, as well as those of christianity. He, like every other German I have seen, whatever his creed may be, entertains none of that dread of examining the writings of those who are opposed to him in sentiment, which is not unfrequent with us; making truth only the great object of his researches. We do the greatest possible injury to our creed by manifesting this dread of attack; we acknowledge that our fortress is too weak to be defended, and thus confess to others, that we are holding untenable ground. The English clergy are accused by their opponents, of pursuing this course; and, certainly, until within a few years, a very free spirit of investigation has not existed in our own country. Professor Stuart, in his department, has done much towards breaking the last fetters which held the mind in slavery; and, in the institution where he lectures, has introduced a freedom of examination, for which he deserves the thanks of every liberal man.

With such feelings, it gave me not a little pleasure to see that Professor Haubner was resolved to defend truth, not merely against the attacks of native, but of foreign opponents. He has been collecting his library the last twenty years, and by pursuing the greatest economy, has increased it to more than seven thousand dollars. When I remember that his salary as a preacher and professor, has not, during this period, averaged seven hundred dollars, I cannot but admire the love of literature and the willingness to submit to privation, which he must have exhibited in order to procure the means of discovering and defending the truth. Such a private theological library has never been found in our country; and I fear there will be none such for a long period to come.

*From the Boston Recorder.*

### THE EASTERN WORLD.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. ship Java, to his friend in Boston, dated Port-Mahon, Island of Minorca, Feb. 17th, 1829:—

DEAR SIR—Since I left Boston I have travelled far; taken an extensive survey of mankind in many different nations; seen much of the folly of the world, and but little of its wisdom. The mighty mass of men are truly living without God in the world. I have often heard the remark, that there is more pure, active piety, and a better state of morals, in America, than in any other country on earth, but never felt its force till I had seen Europe. I could not have believed that Germany, and even England, were the abodes of such palpable religious ostentation, without the reality, had I not passed through these countries; and I consider Spain as in a state but little better than the grossest paganism. Considering the character of man, and the appearance that religion assumes in the ministry, I do not wonder that Europe is swarming with infidels. It is absolutely disgusting and sickening to see a Roman Catholic priest; and a large portion of the Protestants are but little better. We talk about the *millennium;* but it appears to me that the world is settling back into another dark age. I am persuaded that there is far less vital piety in Europe than formerly. Although France is in a dreadful state, I believe piety is gaining ground a little; and it appears to me, that at this moment no country offers a more promising field for missionary labour, than France. I see that proposals are made to call French Protestants to go over to America to preach; whereas an army of them ought to go from America to France. I hope the Montreal Society will not succeed in calling a single preacher away from France. They are all needed there, and a thousand times as many.

On my return from France, I passed two weeks in Barcelona. One morning I saw several processions on horseback with riders fantastically dressed; large standards displayed, with a multitude of flying ribbons of all colours attached to them; the horses with clumps of feathers in their heads, and some with a bandage around the tails, and feathers stuck in it; the king's musicians from the garrison playing for them as they passed along. I inquired what that meant. They told me that it was *St. Antonio's* fete; that St. Antonio was the patron of all horses and mules. As these processions passed the church of *St. Antonio*, the *priests* assembled there gave a blessing to the horses, and distributed little cakes to the riders, to give the horses, in case they should be taken with the bots or any dangerous disease.—The next day, having heard that the patron saint of the city was in the cathedral, I went to see her tomb. I found a splendid marble sarcophagus, covered with a veil richly adorned with jewels which made a sparkling appearance, behind which are six lamps kept perpetually burning. This veil was presented to the saint by one of the queens of Spain as follows:—The queen had a great curiosity to see the saint, and by much entreaty prevailed with the priests to open the tomb. As she approached, she was struck blind, and remained so a long time, until she made a vow that if the saint would restore her to sight, she would make her a present of a costly veil. The workman had no sooner commenced the veil, than her sight began to recover; and the moment that it was finished, she was perfectly restored. The name of this saint is *Eulalia.* The veil has the power of working miracles, and is carried in procession through the city once a year, viz. 12th of February. All business is

suspended, the gate of the city closed, and a double guard placed. I found many persons kneeling before the saint, offering their prayers. On my way between Barcelona and here, I called at the convent of Mount-Loro, where are things still more absurd and disgusting, if possible. I have not room to explain them.

MINISTERIAL QUALIFICATIONS.

The present age requires a sound and thorough *intellectual education* for ministers of the gospel. Men to be adapted to the office, must have a large furniture of the mind, and know how to use it well. This is admitted in relation to the religious teachers of that part of our country, where general education is greatly advanced. In the south and the west, it is thought that inferior qualifications will answer. True the people have not a great deal of book learning. But they are all accustomed to hear in their courts, and on their hustings, addresses and arguments from the foremost men among them. They are more trained to pass judgment on the performances of public speakers, than any other people in the United States. And you may rely on it, my dear sir, that it is a very great error to send to those parts of our country "stop gap missionaries," in the hope that they will bring sheep into the fold, and scare away the wolves. Why does infidelity so prevail there among the educated classes of society? Chiefly, I believe, because the great body of the clergy consists of men no more able to teach them than other farmers and mechanics.—*Journ. Ed. Society.*

## TEMPERANCE.

*From the Journal of Humanity.*

CHIEF JUSTICE PARKER'S LETTER.

We have the pleasure of presenting our readers with this interesting letter. It was directed to Dr. J. C. Warren, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, and was read at the annual meeting of this Society, on Thursday the 28th May.

BOSTON, *25th May*, 1829.

DEAR SIR—Having just returned from a six weeks' tour through the counties of Franklin, Hampshire, Hampden and Berkshire, in each of which I have held a term of the court, it has occurred to me that certain observations I had occasion to make, may be usefully stated to the society over which you preside.

The most important relates to the extraordinary reformation which has taken place in regard to the use of spirituous liquors. I am very confident from my own observation, and from information which I have received from authentic sources, that this reformation is great in all these counties, and that there is good reason to hope it will increase and will be permanent. There is an actual diminution of one half in the sale of spirits, and of course in the use of them. In most cases beer has taken place of them, and when that cannot be obtained, cider, and where neither, water. In many places the traffic in rum, brandy, gin, &c. formerly the most profitable branch of a grocer's business, has ceased to be an object, and the bar room of taverns which has heretofore been the scene of disgusting excess, is comparatively deserted, or visited only for the healthful fountain of ale or beer, which now is the most prominent object there. I do not mean to speak of the practice of drinking ardent spirits as abolished, but as materially decreased.

I should think the change was more thorough in Berkshire than any where else, and it has probably been more aided by the efforts of associations and individuals.

Among other instruments the missionary labours of a Mr. Hewit are spoken of as highly efficacious. This gentleman has visited many towns, and being gifted with a zeal which knows no relaxation, and an eloquence which cannot be resisted, he has produced a powerful effect on communities, and has turned some of the most incorrigible drunkards from the evil of their ways. From what I have heard of this gentleman, and his wonderful success in this good cause, I should denominate him the apostle of temperance.

It ought to be mentioned to the honour of the bar of Berkshire, that they have, I believe unanimously, entered into a compact which they strictly execute, to promote the cause of temperance by example and otherwise. They have banished all ardent spirits from their houses when at home, and their lodgings when at court, making literally *no* use of them. They have also discarded the use of wine, which at first I thought might be carrying the thing too far, because extremes generally cause revulsions; but upon hearing their reasons, I am satisfied they are right. They do not object to wine, as of itself, used in moderation, hurtful; but the use of it in a great measure destroys the power of example, and tends much to defeat the effect of any remonstrance they may have occasion to make to those who are destroying themselves and families by hard drinking. The poor man, when urged to refrain, is apt to retort—"Why, if we could afford to drink wine, as you do, we certainly would not drink rum; but we must have something, as well as you, and rum is the cheapest thing we can get." It is necessary to show such people that there is no need of any stimulus.

I was informed by an intelligent man in one of the towns of Berkshire, who keeps the largest store in the place, that such is the change in that town and neighbourhood, that he saw no use in renewing his stock of liquors, and that even his last year's stock was principally on hand; the selling of liquors by retail having almost ceased.

My knowledge, except what has come from personal observation, is derived from conversation with ministers, lawyers, storekeepers and innholders, and the result to my mind is quite satisfactory, that a radical change has been wrought through the portion of the commonwealth which I have visited. I hope it is so in all parts, but I have had no opportunity of knowing. It is an interesting inquiry, how has the great moral improvement been produced? Undoubtedly like other improvements, by a deep felt necessity of great and combined efforts. A few years ago, the terrible calamity of general intemperance was much to be apprehended in our community; the disease was spreading itself every where and among all classes; ruined families were seen in every town and village, and even the country poor-house was not left uninvaded. There was danger of our becoming a nation of drunkards, the destroying angel being seen every where in power. Societies sprung up to check the devastation; the clergy lifted their voice against this crying sin, which threatened to disgrace and ruin the land; laymen every where put on their armour to fight this devouring monster, and by the blessing of divine Providence, every where has victory in a greater or less degree been obtained; public opinion has been roused and put into action, and has, as might be expected, been more efficacious than feeble laws feebly executed.

Your Society, I believe, was the first to unfurl its banners in this holy warfare. It was instituted during the session I think of the legislature about twenty years ago. The great lawyer and statesman, Samuel Dexter, was among its first patrons, and its first President. It has for many years been silently, though surely gaining ground upon the enemy, and after obtaining auxiliaries from all quarters, it is now, though late, coming to the fruition of its hopes. Many, seeing no happy results after many years of effort, have retired from the field in despair. I am one of this number; but I now see and rejoice in it, that however desperate the disease, it is at last yielding to the power and skill of the great Physician above, through the instrumentality of the agents he has employed. The National Society established here a few years ago, has given great decision to the pre-existing Massachusetts Society, and both together, with the aid of country and town associations, and influential individuals, have been the secondary causes of working the greatest moral change which has ever taken place in this community.

I trust this communication will be received with candour; its object being to inspire new vigour, by such testimony as I can give of the success of past efforts.

With great respect and regard, your friend and servant, ISAAC PARKER.

For the benefit of our distant subscribers, who may not be familiar with the names and size of the counties mentioned in the first paragraph of the above letter, we would state, that they comprehend the whole of the western section of this state, amounting in size and population to something more than one quarter of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.—*Ed. Jour. Hum.*

*For the Western Recorder.*

NORWICH UNION TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

At a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Litchfield, Frankfort, Paris, and New-Hartford, assembled at Norwich meeting-house, on the 10th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the means and measures best calculated to promote temperance, and the propriety of forming a society for this purpose, auxiliary to the State Temperance Society: Rev. Mr. Barrows, of Utica, was called to the chair, and Leverett Bishop, of Paris, appointed Secretary.

After some very appropriate remarks from Rev. Mr. Barrows and others, explanatory of the object of the meeting, supplication to the Throne of Grace, by Rev. Mr. Waters, of New-Hartford, and a song of praise from an excellent and well-disciplined choir, under the direction of Mr. Ackley—J. Littlejohn, Esq. of Herkimer, addressed the meeting at some length, portraying the evils of intemperance in the most lively colours, and exhibiting with irresistible arguments the strong claims resting on every Christian, who loves the souls of his fellow men, and every patriot who loves the liberties of his country, to engage, heart and hand, in this benevolent enterprise.

The following resolution was then offered, and unanimously adopted:—

*Resolved*, That it is expedient for this meeting to proceed immediately to the formation of a Temperance Society.

A constitution was then adopted, on the principle of entire abstinence, and the following persons elected officers for the ensuing year:—

Dr. E. JUDD, Paris, *President.*
Stephen Crosby, Litchfield,
Thomas Davis, Frankfort,
Jared P. Todd, Paris,
Dr. Kellogg, New-Hartford, } *V. Pres'ts.*
Dea. Benj. Wood, Litchfield, *Treasurer.*
Jesse Campbell, do. *Auditor.*
Leverett Bishop, Paris, *Secretary.*

The following committees were then appointed to aid in further carrying into effect the objects of the Society:—

*Paris.*—Abijah Hubbard, Dr. R. Priest, Dr. J. A. Paine, Charles Simmons, Timothy Hopkins, Dea. David Bishop, Justus Munson, Abel Simmons.

*Litchfield.*—Philo B. Littlejohn, Lucius Wood, A. T. Kendall, John Hooker.

*Frankfort.*—Dan Chapman, Esq. Alfred Warriner, Andrew Joslin, Robert Harvey.

*New-Hartford.*—Warriner Wadsworth, Anson Prescott.

Voted, That the editors of the Western Recorder, Baptist Register, and Christian Journal, be requested to publish the doings of this meeting. L. BISHOP, *Secretary.*

*N. B.*—The Executive Committee will meet on Wednesday the 24th of this month, (June), at Norwich meeting-house, at 1 o'clock, P. M.; at which time the committees from the different towns are requested to attend, as business of importance is to be transacted. STEPHEN CROSBY, *Chairman.*
L. BISHOP, *Secretary.*

## INTELLIGENCE.

*From the Missionary Herald.*

SYRIAN MISSION.

PERVERTED CHRISTIANITY.

It is not wonderful that the christian missionary grieves, when he sees the religion which is his joy, and the blessed power of which to bestow light and purity and cheerfulness and peace on communities and individuals, he has witnessed, become an oppressive burden. How different must such a christianity appear to the missionary, from the christianity of his native land. Instead of being the liberty of the children of God, it is the yoke of bondage; instead of being deliverance to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound, it is to its adherents affliction and iron. They know enough of sin to subject them to the goadings of conscience, and to make them resort to painful mortifications for relief; but they do not know the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world:—

*March* 12.—I was called up last night by the poor priest, who entered my house in the greatest agony, saying that he was poisoned, and frantically entreated me by all that was sacred to cure him; declaring that his only hope was in me. I referred him to God, without whose aid no means could be successful; and after calming him a little, I learnt that by special invitation he had been to visit the old princess, where he had drunk a cup of coffee, which had immediately caused the most violent internal pains and burnings, and external chills; in short, he had every symptom of having swallowed a deadly poison. He himself expected to die, and in a most solemn and affecting manner gave up his family of little children to Mr. Goodell and myself, to be educated in the fear of the Lord. I immediately gave him a powerful emetic, which operated well, and entirely relieved him. Rarely have I experienced more real pleasure than in saving this poor fellow from so cruel a death. It is supposed to have been done at the instance of the Emeer, in order that a Greek Catholic might be substituted in his place; and from conversation heard at Mar Ishaiah, I have reason to suspect the principal countenances it. My feelings at finding that two men, with one of whom I had spent the night before, and with the other I was in habits of almost daily intercourse, were ready to perpetrate such a crime, upon so slight an occasion, can be better imagined than described.

*Sabbath* 16.—A man of the village being near my house to-day, feeding his oxen, accosted Tannoos very abruptly, accusing him of being an infidel. "Why," said T., "am I an infidel?" "Because you eat meat during Lent." "How much," replied T., "have you, during this fast, examined your heart, thought of your sins, and humbled yourself on account of them?" "I have not thought of this," said the man. "On the contrary," continued T., "how often have you in anger used profane language, cursed your religion, your sect and the cross? And were I to go away and leave my coat here, you would either steal it, or wish to do so." The man confessed that such were his feelings and his conduct. "What good does your fasting do then?" asked T., "and how can you accuse me of infidelity, merely because I don't keep Lent?" The man finding himself silenced, and the conversation becoming too close, got up and went away.

*April* 8.—Tannoos' wife, who still performs the ceremonies prescribed by her church, though she no longer puts much confidence in them, went to church this morning to confess to a priest, who is here saying mass for the newly made Greek Catholics. As she had eaten meat in Lent, she apprehended some difficulty. However, she boldly confessed the crime, and the priest seeing the quantity of gold, which, after the fashion of the country, she wears upon her head, and probably inferring that she had some of the same precious metal in her pocket, which he by a little careful management could transfer to his, said with a smile, it is of little consequence, absolved her, and gave her his blessing; but immediately hinted that she owed the church the price of six masses, which he proposed she should then engage him to say. She made him no reply at the time, but went on with the prescribed ceremonies. Having finished these, and of course obtained all she wished of him, she came out of the church. He hastily followed her, asking if she was not intending to pay him for the masses. She turned round, civilly bade him good morning, and came away, leaving him a picture of disappointment at the loss of his wages, and laughing herself at his folly in delivering his merchandise before concluding the bargain.

13.—A respectable mountainer called, and in the course of conversation remarked, that he supposed we had no priests and no churches in our country. I asked him why he supposed so. He said it was generally believed the English had no religion, and repeated some very ridiculous stories he had heard about them. I then described to him our churches, the character of our priests and their labours, and something of the government and doctrines of our church. His conclusion was, that those who said of us that we had no religion were themselves the persons that had none. Great pains must have been taken by somebody to produce so general an impression, that the English are infidels. It was probably done by papal missionaries from France.

*Condensed from the New-York Observer.*

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL SYNOD.

The General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church in North America, convened in this city on Wednesday, the 3d inst. and continued in session to the 10th. Between sixty and seventy ministers and elders were present. The following is a brief sketch of the most important proceedings:—

*Missionary Society.*—From the annual report of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society, it appears that fifteen missionaries have been employed during the past year, and that aid has been furnished to twenty feeble churches.

The receipts into the treasury during the year were $4,470; expenditures $4,029.

Rev. John F. Sehermerhorn, of Utica, has been appointed agent, to explore the whole church, and subserve the interests of the missionary cause by all appropriate means.

*Theological Seminary.*—From the report of the superintendents of the Theological Seminary, it appears that the number of students in the institution in July last, was twenty.

*New Ecclesiastical Rule proposed.*—The following resolution was adopted:—

*Resolved*, That if the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church concur herein, the following additional article be added to the articles of correspondence between the two churches: That none of the inferior judicatories, under the care of the corresponding churches, shall be at liberty to admit into their respective bodies, or under their care, any student or licentiate, from the sister church, without a regular dismission from the ecclesiastical body or theological seminary to which he is considered as attached.

The records of the acts and proceedings of the General Synod, from its organisation in 1771, to the year 1791, having been kept in the Low Dutch language, a committee consisting of Rev. Jacob Schoonmaker, Rev. J. V. C. Romeyn, and Rev. Drs. Kuypers and De Witt, of this city, was appointed to translate them.

The Rev. W. Elting, Rev. Dr. Brownlee, and Mr. John Nitchie, were appointed a committee to open a correspondence with the reformed protestant church, of France.

A communication was received from the Rev. Jacob Schoonmaker, informing that a friendly letter of correspondence with the German Synod of Holland had been prepared and forwarded agreeably to the resolution of the last General Synod, and was now probably on its way to that country.

*Narrative of the State of Religion.*

The movements of the church of God have a peculiar claim on the attention of all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, and especially it becomes the judicatory of the church to observe her aspect, and to endeavour to interpret the dispensations of her Head, that the measures may be adopted which under the divine blessing may extend her limits and secure her prosperity.

The reports of the particular Synods of New-York and Albany contain a variety of details, which call for our gratitude to Him who has said of Zion, "This is my rest, here will I dwell, for I have desired it." The churches enjoy peace; the truths of the gospel are preached in their purity; catechetical and bible classes are formed and awaken an increased interest, which afford grounds to hope that they may become fountains of spiritual health to our churches.

In the minutes of the particular Synod of New-York, it is stated that in the south church and in the church in Market-street, in the city of New-York, members have become more awakened to diligence and prayer, and while a deep seriousness is apparent in public, there are an unusual number in both these churches now under deep religious impressions. In the church in Orchard-street, in the same city, it is said that the influence of the Holy Spirit has been powerful and extensive. The awfulness of the divine presence has been felt: Christians have agonised in prayer for a refreshing from God; the impenitent have trembled, and in many cases broken forth in audible voices for mercy and forgiveness.

In the church at Jamaica, on Long-Island, a goodly number have been received into full communion. In the first church in Philadelphia, the subduing power of the Divine Spirit has been lately manifested in some remarkable instances. The hoary head has been made to bow to the sceptre of divine grace, and from the lips of infancy and youth praise has been ordained. The state of religion in the second church in the same city, and the prospects of that church, are becoming more encouraging. The Spirit of God has been poured out in copious effusions upon the church at Kingston, and ninety-four added to the communion. Rhinebeck has been visited with the same showers, while drops from them have descended upon the congregations of Upper-Red-Hook and Fishkill-Landing. In the united churches of Esopus and Hurley, in the Classis of Ulster, there is a happy state of things, and unusually large accessions have been received.

The report from the particular Synod of Albany is defective. In that report it is stated in general that the Spirit of the Lord has not been so copiously poured out as in instances heretofore recorded in our congregations. No special revival is reported by any of the Classis. Yet the Lord has not left himself without a witness among us, which should lead to greater diligence and fervency.

Your committee would add: Among those institutions which exert an important influence on society and the church of God, Sabbath schools occupy a distinguished place.

Your committee rejoice to observe an increased attention to meetings for prayer and religious conference. The spirit of prayer is the best indication of the state of vital religion and a harbinger of blessing. As this prevails, our churches may be expected to present the aspect of the primitive churches, "walking in the fear of God and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost."

Our Theological School is in successful operation. Messengers of salvation are sent forth into the vineyard of the Lord. There is a want of labourers; but it is hoped, that under the blessing of God on our Education Society, young men whose hearts glow with love to God, will be thrust forth to gather the harvest.

There has been an awakened attention to divine things among several of the students in Rutgers' College. Present appearances are favourable. Let our churches wrestle with importunity that these drops may be the precursors of a copious shower.

The missionary operations of the church are essential to her prosperity. While the indifference of former years is reviewed with regret, we have reason to be thankful, that sympathy is excited in behalf of those who are destitute of the stated preaching of the gospel. A degree of success has attended the labours of our missionaries, which ought to animate us to more vigorous efforts to build up our "waste places."

It is gratifying to witness an increase of a spirit of harmony, which, producing a combination of council, resources, and efforts, may justify the expectation that churches may be planted in places hitherto desolate, feeble congregations strengthened, and that the visitations of grace, descending as "the dew on Hermon," on all our churches, they may send forth the fragrance of a field which the Lord hath blessed.

The bible and tract operations of the day, are cherished and supported generally in our churches, and we trust that their claims will receive increased attention. Societies for the promotion of temperance are established in many of our congregations, and will have a happy tendency to arrest the progress of that debasing and destructive vice.

Our lot is cast in an interesting period. It becomes us, as "observers of the signs of the times," to view the condition of the church. The slumber of ages is broken. In a degree hitherto unknown, the church collectively, in the efforts to enlarge the boundaries of the Redeemer's kingdom, is giving an impressive proof that "faith worketh by love." Let us awake to a deeper sense of our responsibility. In our respective spheres, let us exert our influence to promote the kingdom of the Redeemer in the world. Confiding in the promise of the King of Zion that all flesh shall see the salvation of God; not wasting our time or energies in calculations or probabilities as to results, but diligent, faithful, submissive to Him, who "has reserved the seasons in his own power," and employing the instrument which God has selected for subduing the world, let us dismiss the suggestions of unbelief and despondency, assured that at the appointed time the vision will surely come, it will not tarry.

*From the Missionary Herald.*

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

EVENTS ADVERSE TO THE MISSION.

After noticing as events of an unpropitious character, the outrages committed by foreigners at Lahaina, the missionaries proceed to mention the manner in which these events had, in the providence of God, been made conducive to the firmer establishment and greater influence of the mission, and to the promotion of morality in the islands:—

"We will mention in the first place the influence on the people in Lahaina. There never was, probably, any occurrence which so much endeared the missionary to the people, or them to him. It seemed also to be the commencement of a new attention to religious concerns, which has been of long duration. As the fruits of this attention, we trust that a good number will at no distant period be united with the church. The chiefs have also learnt the necessity of a greater degree of watchfulness on their part, and have established a regular guard, by whom the beach is patrolled through the night, and people are not allowed to be out after the beating of the drum, which is at or near 8 o'clock.

"But the influence of these occurrences is not confined to Lahaina or Maui. The general meeting of the chiefs, which took place in consequence of the above mentioned untoward events, was one of the most interesting assemblies of the kind which has ever been held on the Sandwich Islands. The ostensible object for which they were assembled was to hear the complaints of Capt. Clark against Hoapiri, and of Capt. Buckle against Mr. Richards. The real object for which they were assembled was to establish laws for the nation. And this object was accomplished.

"It was doubtless hoped on the one part, that every obstacle in the way of crime would be removed, and every thing like law or tabu be banished from the islands. But this was the very meeting at which were enacted the first regular laws that ever existed on the Sandwich Islands. In these laws the chiefs were united, and to them the king affixed his name. The first law prohibits murder, on penalty of death. The second law prohibits theft, and confinement in irons is the penalty. The third law prohibits adultery, and the penalty is the same as that of the second.

"The threats of the foreigners to take private revenge, if it could not be had in public, conspired with other things to open the eyes of the chiefs and the people, and make them see the broad distinction that exists between the missionaries and their assailants. Viewing the subject in all its bearings, we think that scarcely any thing has occurred in the history of the mission, which has, on the whole, done more to promote the interests of civilisation and christianity, than the occurrence of which we have now been speaking."

ENCOURAGING EVENTS.

Under this head, after mentioning the arrival of the reinforcement and the general health of the mission, the writers proceed to notice how the mission has been blessed of God in other respects:—

"The general increase of scholars and schools during the past year must be considered among the prosperous events of the mission.

"We consider it, also, as favourable to the mission and a sign of prosperity, that so many books have been printed and circulated. There is a mass of mind on these islands just waking into a consciousness of existence. As these minds become more and more conscious of their own importance, they will demand more and more for their support. To provide the proper nutriment for them, and put it within their reach, we consider not only one of our prominent objects, but also indispensable to the preservation of what we have already gained. We cannot boast of having added much to our stock of books during the past year, as the History of Joseph, some additions to the Hymns, and the two sheets of Luke, embrace all the new matter that has come from the press. But new editions of books formerly published have been printed, and we believe pretty extensively circulated. The people are ready for them much faster than we can prepare and print them."

*Modern Romish Miracles.*—In an official and authorised Roman Catholic publication, printed in 1801, we are told that no less than twenty-six pictures of the Virgin Mary opened and shut their eyes at Rome, in the years 1796 and 1797, which was supposed to be an indication of her peculiar grace and favour to the Roman people, on account of their opposition to the French at that period! Among the subscribers for this work are the four popish archbishops, and eleven popish bishops, of Ireland. It also states, that on the same occasion, the face of a statue of the Virgin at Torrice changed colour, and perspiration appeared upon it!—Surely, the senseless block manifested more sensibility than the unblushing relaters of such tales; but the protestant reader can hardly avoid similar sensations upon hearing such fabrications. Does it not remind us of the words of the Apostle, "They receive not the love of the truth, that they might be saved; and for this cause God shall send them strong delusion, that they should believe a lie."

*British and Foreign Bible Society.*—The 25th anniversary of this institution was held in London on the 6th of May—Lord Teignmouth, the venerable President, in the chair. It appeared from the annual report, that the nett receipts of the Society up to the 1st of April, were £86,259 10*s.* 6*d.* being £7,315 12*s.* 7*d.* over last year's receipts. The number of bibles and testaments issued during the year amounted to 393,424; being an excess of 29,154 over that of any one year since the commencement of the Society.

*Facts.*—In the conclusion of the Report of the American Home Missionary Society, we find the following pragraph:—

"In the extensive surveys of our country, which it has been the duty of the committee to make during the past year, they have seen that thousands and tens of thousands are destitute of evangelical instruction in the things that belong to their peace. Passing over other sources of evidence on this subject, which have interested the sympathies of the committee, the official documents of the presbyterian, congregational, reformed Dutch, German reformed, and associate reformed churches, show that nearly two-thirds of the ministers of these denominations in the United States, reside in New-Jersey, New-York, and the New-England states. Add to the above, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, and all other evangelical denominations in this country, and still nearly one-half of the whole number of ministers are embraced in the states above named. Yet these states contain but about one-third of the population of the Union. If, therefore, we could send into the states, south and west of New-York and New-Jersey, a number of labourers equal to the whole number of evangelical ministers of all denominations, now settled in New-England, New-York, and New-Jersey, they would still, considering the extent of their territory, be no better supplied with the preaching of the gospel than the northern and eastern states now are. And the causes which have hitherto contributed to produce this unequal distribution of ministerial labour, without a vigourous effort to prevent it, will continue to produce the same results in a rapidly increasing ratio. The responsibility of preventing it rests, in the providence of God, on Christians and patriots throughout the nation."

*Vermont Domestic Missionary Society.*—Since September, 1828, this Society has appointed 33 missionaries, most of whom are now in the field. Some of them supply more than one congregation; so that the number of places supplied with stated preaching is 39. Of these labourers, two have already been taken up as candidates for settlement. By an arrangement recently made, a population of 50,000 in Canada, mostly of our New-England brethren, have been brought under the influence of the Society. In some of the stations, particularly Wallingford and Addison, are more decided evidences of the special visitation of the Holy Spirit, than have been recorded for many months. The county of Windsor has formed an association, with a view to supply its own vacancies. It is probable that the board will find it necessary, within another year, to employ a general agent, (if such can be found), to devote his whole time to this concern. The clerk of the board says, "The $4000 so often mentioned, has not been raised, and we begin to apprehend that it is not to be expected."—*Bost. Rec.*

The new Roman Catholic parish church in Montreal was dedicated to the service of God, on Sunday the 7th inst. This building is superior in size, and perhaps also in architectural magnificence, to any house of worship on the continent of America.

We are happy to perceive that the schism effected by Elias Hicks in the society of Friends, is so limited in its extent. Of ten yearly meetings, it seems, five remain perfectly sound; and in the remaining five, the number of his followers has been much overrated. In Ohio, where *nine-tenths* of the members have been claimed as Hicksites, it has been recently ascertained that the number of adults of that persuasion is only 1,423, or about one-seventh of the whole number!—*N. Y. Obs.*

By the last accounts from Constantinople, it appears that the Jews there have begun to purchase the bible again; although in some parts of Turkey, they are still afraid to do it.

From the report of the Georgia Baptist Convention, we learn that nearly 8000 persons were added to the churches represented in that body during the past year

## REVIVALS.

We are persuaded that the present scarcity of revival notices is *in part* to be attributed to some prevailing sentiment against the expediency of publication. But is it not obvious, that wherever a revival exists, the adversary of souls will find it out, and array himself against it, whether Christians are informed of the fact or not? And as to discreet revival notices, is it not evident that they have often been blessed to the further extension of revivals?

*Middletown, Conn.*—The Christian Secretary mentions a revival among the Baptists at this place, which is now in happy progress. Among those recently baptised was a woman eighty-four years of age. We learn, also, that the work extends among the congregationalists of that city.

*Middlefield, Otsego Co. N. Y.*—A letter from Elder Sawin, to the editor of the Baptist Register, dated the 6th inst. mentions a revival, as having been for a considerable time in progress at this place. Among the converts, thirty-four had been received and baptised, and were going on their way rejoicing.

*Nassau, N. Y.*—Rev. E. D. Kinney, Nassau, Rensselaer Co. writes as follows, April 21, 1829:—

"Within a week, as many as six or seven have expressed a hope that they have been enabled to submit to God, and close in with the offers of mercy. Most of them are young people, but few are heads of families. Others seem deeply impressed with a sense of their guilt and danger. Our meetings are full and solemn. It is apparent that God is here. An awful stillness pervades our assemblies. There is some agonising in prayer among Christians. What the Lord designs to do for us in future, he only knows."—*Home Miss.*

*Marlboro' District, S. C.*—A revival of religion commenced in Marlboro' district, in December last. From that time to the present, the churches have been realising the outpouring of the Spirit of God. As the results of this revival, 96 have been added to four of the baptist churches. A correspondent of the Star says, "I had the pleasure to baptise two old revolutionary soldiers, one of whom is 79 years of age." Several additions were made to other churches, as the hopeful fruits of this revival.

*Ohio.*—The Pandect contains a letter from the Rev. Ahab Jenks, giving an account of a revival in Berlin, Delaware country, Ohio. It commenced in the latter part of July, 1828, and is undoubtedly the result of a four-days' meeting held in the vicinity about a week previous. It was the first revival in that region, and commenced suddenly. In one instance an elder in the church and his partner rejoiced over all their children, seven in number, who were brought into the fold; and to these were added two daughters-in-law and a son-in-law. From Berlin, the work extended to Kingston, Berkshire, Sunbury, Genoa, and Orange. In these towns it is believed that not less than 300 souls have been savingly renewed after the image of God. In the Berkshire and Kingston congregation, ninety-two have been added to the church, and as many have joined the methodist and baptist churches. The work has also been extended to Blendon and Washington.

*An Important Inquiry.*—At a meeting of the York Conference, (Maine), a discussion was held on the question, "Why are not our religious anniversaries more frequently followed with revivals of religion?"

A Missionary of the London Jews' Society, under date of September, 1828, says: "There is an extraordinary revival of vital christianity in the protestant parts of Bavaria, especially among the younger clergy."

## WESTERN RECORDER.

### UTICA: JUNE 23, 1829.

The promotion of temperance and of the observance of the Sabbath, continue to occupy the public mind. These are noble objects. Great results must arise from their successful prosecution. Intemperance and sabbath-breaking are the two grand inlets of vice and infidelity. They are indeed the very flood-gates of immorality and irreligion. Let these once be fairly closed, and the work of moral and religious reform may be expected to move onward, comparatively with little impediment. Let this work be once completely accomplished, and the most gratifying and momentous results may be speedily realised.

But here comes a question of great practical importance. Why does the work move onward at so slow a rate, when almost all the energies of the christian community, at least in some portions of the land, have been directed towards its accomplishment? Why should not the work be consummated at a single impulse, when such an array of influence is brought to act upon it?

The answer is not difficult. The progress of public reform must, *according to its own nature*, be gradual. Different minds are to be wrought upon; different opinions are to be harmonised; prejudices innumerable are to be eradicated; new habits are to be formed; sloth & indifference are to be cured; opposition and reaction are to be encountered; all of which require time, patience and perseverance. Nor when a post is once gained from the ranks of the adversary, can it be afterwards abandoned with safety for a single moment. The work must be perpetuated, as well as accomplished in the first instance.

But there is another difficulty, far greater, if we mistake not, than all these united. We allude to the fact, that in the prosecution of the temperance and sabbath measures, and other similar employments, the more immediate claims of perishing souls, and of personal holy living, will often be suffered to languish. This is a sore evil in the land; and one which is quite manifest.

We hope and believe that the good work will at length be established on a firm basis. But one thing appears quite obvious. It will never prosper amidst the decline of vital piety. The immediate conversion of souls is the one grand object which should daily drive us to the mercy seat, in humble, persevering prayer; and to this end we must necessarily keep alive the graces of the Spirit.

If these things are neglected, the other work, though carried forward, will be done deceitfully. It will have to be done over again. A fabric raised by Christians, on any other than christian principles of action and feeling, will at length decay and crumble into ruin. There is immense responsibility attached to the present state of things. Let Christians watch and be humble. Let them examine, and see whether they may not be systematically neglecting important self-denying duties, while prosecuting objects which afford personal gratification and encouragement. Will not the watchmen of Israel also do well to look into this matter?

*Citizens'* SIX-DAY *Line of Packet-Boats.*—The peculiar features of this new establishment upon the Erie canal, will be sufficiently understood by its appropriate name. In the mean time, we most cheerfully give place to the following certificate, which has been handed us for publication. Our best wishes are for the success of the six-day line:—

TO CAPT. FREEMAN—

SIR—The passengers on board the packet-boat *Congress*, from Schenectady to Utica, desire unanimously to express to you their gratification with the accommodations, speed, and general regulations of the boat under your command; and to assure you and the other proprietors, that they shall cheerfully embrace every opportunity to recommend this line of boats, to all who are desirous of promoting the observance of the christian Sabbath, and who wish to travel in the quiet of home, and where every wish is anticipated and every delicate moral feeling is respected.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. HALSEY, Sen. | Miss C. WARD, |
| OWEN WARD, | Mrs. DOLE, |
| W. STAFFORD, | B. DOLE, |
| A. O. HALSEY, | E. BEDORTHA, |
| JOEL GREENSLIT, | J. HARGRAVES, |
| S. WELLS, | A. SMITH, |
| Mrs. WELLS, | A. S. ST. JOHN, |
| Mrs. PATTERSON, | S. TUCKER. |

*Utica, June 17, 1829.*

*Colonisation Society.*—The following resolutions in regard to a distribution of the African Repository and Colonial Journal, were adopted by the Board of Managers, Dec. 22, 1828:—

"*Resolved*, That after the 1st of March next, the African Repository shall be sent to all such clergymen as have this year taken up collections on or about the 4th of July for the Society, and shall be continued to them as long as they shall continue annually to take up collections.

"*Resolved*, That all subscribers on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq. shall be entitled to the work.

"*Resolved*, That all life members of the Society shall, if they request it, be entitled to the work for the period of three years.

"*Resolved*, That every annual subscriber to the Society of ten dollars or more, shall be entitled to the Repository."

*Cincinnati (Ohio) Tract Society.*—The second annual report of this Society has just been received; and from a hasty perusal of its contents, we should think that this noble work of charity has taken strong hold of the affections of the friends of Zion in that region. The Society has issued from its depository this year, 1,052,065 pages of tracts, and 5623 Christian Almanacks for 1829. The receipts for the year amount to $2080 98; disbursements $2073 73. The Society has about one hundred auxiliaries, and it has accomplished about four times as much this year, as it accomplished last year.

*Something Remarkable.*—The village of Ithaca, containing a population of three thousand souls, it is said, does not now contain a single dram-shop. What a triumph is this for the cause of temperance!

*The complete Works of Bunyan.*—Nathan Whiting, Esq. of New-Haven, is about to publish the complete works of John Bunyan, in 3 vols. 8 vo. of 5 or 600 pages each, from the pen of Southey, the poet.

*Sailor's Magazine.*—It appears from the New-York Observer, that this excellent work does not meet with sufficient patronage. Shall such a work as this be discontinued, because a few more of the benevolent neglect to subscribe for it the annual sum of $1 50, in advance?

*Mr. Halsey.*—Rev. Luther Halsey, of Princeton, N. J. has accepted his appointment as Professor of Theology in the Western Theological Seminary, and is soon to enter upon the duties of his station.

Rev. Benjamin Dorr, of Lansingburgh, N.Y. has been elected rector of Trinity church, Utica, and has accepted the appointment.

*For the Western Recorder.*

### "NO SUPERNUMERARIES IN THE CHURCH OF CHRIST."

MR. EDITOR—The words here quoted, forming the basis of some very pertinent remarks by a distinguished preacher in a neighbouring state, struck me with peculiar interest as they fell from his lips, and left afterwards a deepening impression, as the meaning was enforced by the eloquence of the speaker. Of this your readers will of course form no adequate idea. But surely the thought that the "Lord of the vineyard hath something definite for every one of his children to do"—something that they *can* do, and *must* do, if they would "be found faithful before him," is worthy of being engraved as with the point of a diamond upon every christian heart. "Lord, *what will thou have me to do?*" was the first inquiry of a repenting Saul, and one which afterwards distinguished the whole course of his life.

We are apt to regard the six or eight individuals distinguished for activity in a church, as persons of a peculiar spirit, who, from their known zeal and faithfulness, ought to be intrusted with all the responsibility of christian labour and enterprise, except what devolves officially upon the clergyman. But is there not something wrong in this? This was the opinion of the pastor to whom I refer; and his remarks commended themselves strongly—to say the least—to my own understanding and conscience. The truth is, that the few, instead of doing every thing with their own hands, ought to lay out work for others. There should be a methodical division of labour. The business of acting should be taken up earnestly and systematically by the whole church. Not a man, woman or child, should be overlooked in the assignment of labour. The smallest child might at least be induced to give its "cup of cold water in the name of a disciple;" the poorest of the brethren might be encouraged to cast the widow's mite into the treasury; and the very feeblest of all the flock of God might be greatly strengthened, by the habitual discharge of some active duty.

But the few, instead of laying out work for the many, are often, though unconsciously, standing directly in their way. They undertake, continually, much more than they can possibly perform. The work is thus either done imperfectly or neglected. The individuals acquire conspicuity; perhaps, too, a little dash of pride; while others are standing idle all the day long in the midst of the vineyard.

This is a sore evil in these days of activity. The preacher evidently felt it; and to show his determination to produce a reform, he requested the church to tarry after the close of the exercises, for the appointment of a committee, whose business it should be to report on the amount and character of labour to be performed, and the best method of making out a proper division, superintendence, &c. By this time, we may suppose that the energies of that church are augmented an hundred fold. Will not other churches go and do likewise? And will not other ministers thus lead the way?

Your's, &c. NATHAN.

*For the Western Recorder.*

### COMPLIMENTS MISTIMED.

MR. EDITOR——The single exception you made a short time since, against the character of our anniversary speeches, did not at all displease me. The evil you alluded to ought by all means to be corrected. Witness, for instance, the following skeleton of an introductory paragraph, from a speech now in general circulation, which is otherwise excellent:—

"*Mr. President*—I thank God, Sir, that he sent Brother ——, [a person then present], to look at, and return and tell us of that *****. The impulse his remarks have given is worth the journey there. I will not say, as some have, that I regret to speak because one has sat down who was so eloquent. I speak, though I did not intend to, for this very reason," &c.

Now it requires not the least comment to show that such compliments as these are out of place in a religious assembly. They may answer, with some modification, at the bar of jurisprudence, or in a political assembly. But when men come more immediately into the presence of God, to transact business which relates specially to the promotion of his kingdom in the world, there is work before them far more important than that of complimenting each other for their gifts or performances. Much as I am pleased with anniversary celebrations, I would have this evil corrected as speedily as possible.

Your's, &c. CONSISTENCY.

Probably the only way to cure this evil, is to expose it. When it appears in speeches which are not to be published, a word of private, friendly admonition may suffice. But when a speech is issued from the press, it becomes a fair subject of criticism.

*From the Rochester Observer.*

TO MINISTERS OF EVERY DENOMINATION.

*Dear Brethren*—Eighteen hundred years ago, Jesus Christ commanded his disciples to preach the gospel to every creature. In obedience to that command, the American Bible Society resolved, week before last, in the city of New-York, to supply the United States with bibles in two years. To do this requires from each professor of religion, within the same limits, the sum of 75 cents annually, for two years; and this every professor of religion will give, and more too, if you lay the subject before them. A few days since I informed my church of this resolution; and, I believe unanimously, they rose and promised to contribute each one his proportion; and now they are sending in every one 75 cents, or more, to fill the United States with bibles. Will you in like manner lay the subject before your churches? If you take hold, the work is done, and if not, you must bear the responsibility. Dear brethren, let no time be lost, but aid with your churches in this blessed object without delay.

A MINISTER.

TEMPERANCE.

The young men of this village are requested to meet at Washington-Hall, this evening, at half past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Young Men's Temperance Society. *June 23.*

## POLITICAL.

### FOREIGN.

*British Debt.*—We some time since noticed the generous donation of £8 sterling, made by a gentleman in London, towards the reduction of the national debt. A friend of ours has made a calculation to show how far this sum would go towards its liquidation. The debt is £900,000,000. The average interest paid is said to be about 4 1-2 per cent.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The interest per ann. is | £40,000,000 | 0 | 0 |
| per day, is | 109,589 | 0 | 10 |
| per hour, is | 4,566 | 4 | 6 |
| per minute, is | 76 | 0 | 0 |
| per second, is | 1 | 5 | 4 |

So that the donation would not pay the interest for five seconds of time; not long enough for the commissioner to write a receipt for the money; but allowing him barely time to say, "Please accept his majesty's thanks."—*Portsmouth Adv.*

*From Brazil.*—Letters and paper from Rio Janeiro, to the 1st May, state that great excitement had been caused by an order from the British government to make reprisal of Brazilian vessels to the amount claimed for captures during the war with Buenos-Ayres, if the Brazilian government refuse immediate settlement. Some British vessels of war are now off the harbour, waiting the decision, which has been procrastinated some days. The amount claimed is £442,000 sterling, for vessels condemned and detained.

The condition of the provinces of La Plata, is represented by the Rio papers as more calamitous than ever. 150 men of La Valle's party had been murdered by the people at Santa-Fe, to revenge the executions he had ordered. The Indians likewise put to death their prisoners, to about the same number, captured while La Valle was on the march for Santa-Fe, three leagues from the city. The French inhabitants of the capital had formed a national guard, and 800 of them had marched against the Indians.

### DOMESTIC.

*Creek Indians.*—The following talk was sent to the Creek Indians, by the President of the United States, on the 23d of March, through Col. Crowell:—

*Friends and Brothers*—By permission of the Great Spirit above, and the voice of the people, I have been made President of the United States, and now speak to you as your father and friend, and request you to listen. Your warriors have known me long. You know I love my white and red children, and always speak with a straight and not a forked tongue; that I have always told you the truth. I now speak to you, as to my children, in the language of truth: Listen.

Your bad men have made my heart sicken and bleed by the murder of one of my white children in Georgia. Our peaceful mother earth has been stained by the blood of the white man, and calls for the punishment of his murderers, whose surrender is now demanded under the solemn obligation of the treaty which your chiefs and warriors in the council have agreed to. To prevent the spilling of more blood, you must surrender the murderers, and restore the property they have taken. To preserve peace, you must comply with your own treaty.

Friends and Brothers, listen. Where you now are, you and my white children are too near to each other to live in harmony and peace. Your game is destroyed, and many of your people will not till the earth. Beyond the great river Mississippi, where a part of your nation has gone, your father has provided a country large enough for all of you, and he advises you to remove to it. There your white brothers will not trouble you; they will have no claim to your land, and you can live upon it, you and all your children, as long as the grass grows or the waters runs, in peace and plenty. It will be yours forever. For the improvements in the country where you now live, and for all the stock which you cannot take with you, your father will pay you a fair price.

In my talk to you in the Creek nation, many years ago, I told you of this new country, where you might be preserved as a great nation, and where your white brothers would not disturb you. In that country, your father, the President, now promises to protect you, to feed you, and to shield you from all encroachment. Where you now live your white brothers have claimed your land. The land beyond the Mississippi belongs to the President, and to none else; and he will give it to you forever.

My children, listen. The late murder of one of my white children in Georgia, shews you that you and they are too near to each other. These bad men must now be delivered up, and suffer the penalties of the law, for the blood they have shed.

I have sent my agent, and your friend, Col. Crowell, to demand the surrender of the murderers, and to consult with you upon the subject of your removing to the land I have provided for you west of the Mississippi, in order that my white and red children may live in peace, and that the land may not be stained with the blood of my children again. I have instructed Col. Crowell to speak the truth to you, and to assure you that your father, the President, will deal fairly and justly with you; and whilst he feels a father's love for you, he advises your whole nation to go the place where he can protect and foster you. Should any of you incline to remain and come under the laws of Alabama, lands will be laid off for them and their families in fee.

My children, listen. My white children in Alabama have extended their laws over your country. If you remain in it, you must be subject to that law. If you remove across the Mississippi, you will be subject to your own laws, and the care of your father, the President. You will be treated with kindness, and the lands will be yours forever.

Friends & Brothers, listen. This is a straight and good talk. It is for your nation's good, and your father requests you to hear his counsel.

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

*Cherokees.*—The effect of one of the late laws of Georgia on this persecuted race, is seen by the following article from the last Cherokee Phœnix; and yet the Indians are informed by their "*father*," the President, that they must be subject to the laws of his "white children:"—

"Our neighbours who regard no law, or pay no respect to the laws of humanity, are now reaping a plentiful harvest by the law of Georgia, which declares that no Indian shall be a party in any court created by the laws or constitution of that state. These neighbours come over the line, and take the cattle belonging to the Cherokees. The Cherokees go in pursuit of their property; but all that they can effect is, to see their cattle snugly kept in the lots of these robbers. We are an abused people. If we can receive no redress, we can feel deeply the injustice done to our rights."

*Choctaws.*—We rejoice sincerely to notice (says the Phœnix) the progress of improvement so plainly exhibited by our brethren the Choctaws. We earnestly wish that their progress may be uninterrupted; that they may not have to encounter the difficulties under which we have been labouring. Perhaps Mississippi will be more generous, benevolent and just to the Choctaws and Chickasaws, than Georgia has been to us. If that should be the case, we may rest assured that the Choctaws will become a civilised people. When the prospects are so bright among so many of the Indian tribes; when we hear of the astonishing progress of improvement in morals and religion, not only among the southern, but also among the northern Indians, is it not mortifying to common sense, that their removal should be so repeatedly urged on the ground of their civilisation?

*Effect of Intemperance.*—At the late term of the general sessions in this county—"Benjamin Loomis (says the Oneida Republican) was tried on two indictments; the one for assault and battery upon his wife; the other upon his father, an old man upwards of 70 years of age. The only facts in the case were—that the prisoner was *intemperate*; and when drunk, beat wife, father, children, and any one else in his way. He made a very sensible address to the court, which showed that he had been well educated and was a man of talents; but *intemperance* overpowered them all. He begged the court to let him go, and he would endeavour to reform, and behave well. The court sentenced him on the first indictment to ninety days' imprisonment, and at its expiration to find bail for his good behaviour for nine months, and gave strict charge to the sheriff, that no *spirituous liquors* should be given him. The sentence on the second indictment was suspended until September, in order that the court might see what effect the first sentence had upon the prisoner. This case is enough to bring every man that now drinks, to pause and inquire—May not not Loomis' case be mine? He, too, was once a *temperate drinker!*"

*Columbia & Middle District Banks.*—Injunctions were last week issued by the Chancellor, on the application of the attorney-general, and served on these banks. The committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the latter institution, were diligently engaged in their duty, when the injunction was served. If a receiver is appointed, the inquiries of the committee will of course cease.

*Banks in Connecticut.*—There are thirteen banks in the state of Connecticut, from which reports were made during the late session of the Legislature. The aggregate amount of capital is $4,370,103, of which $2,472,400 belong to the Hartford and Phœnix banks in Hartford. The whole amount of bills in circulation is $1,824,198.

*Morgan Affair.*—The grand jury of Genesee county, we learn, last week indicted four persons of Batavia, for an alledged participation in the Morgan business. Eli Bruce was taken from Canandaigua jail on a habeas corpus, and called as a witness before the grand jury; but he refused to testify any further, and was immediately sent back to Canandaigua. The persons indicted are Wm. R. Thompson, Nathan Follet, —— Seaver, and —— Powers.—*Roch. D. Adv.*

*Virginia Convention.*—Among the delegates elected to the convention which is to meet in October next, to revise the constitution of Virginia, are—Ex-Presidents Madison and Monroe; Chief Justice Marshall; Gov. Giles; Ex-Governor Pleasants; Judges Green, Summers, Dade and Upson; Messrs. Tyler and Tazewell, U. S. Senators; twelve Members of Congress; and Messrs. Randolph and Bayley, late Members of Congress.

*Monument to Van Wart.*—A monument to the memory of Isaac Van Wart, one of the captors of Major Andre, was erected on the 11th, at Greensburgh, Westchester county, over the grave where lie his remains, and within three miles of the place where Andre was captured. The military of the county were present, and an address was delivered by Col. Aaron Ward, of Mount-Pleasant.

*Navy of the United States.*—The navy of the United States consists of seven ships of the line, seven frigates of the first class, four frigates of the second class, twelve sloops of war, and seven schooners. The oldest vessels are the frigates United States, Constitution, and Constellation, all built in the year 1797. There are now building in the United States, seven ships of the line and six frigates.

*Caleb Atwater*, of Ohio, has been appointed by the President, in conjunction with Col. Mc Niel and Menard, to hold a treaty on the waters of the Mississippi, with several Indian tribes. The Circleville (Ohio) Herald says, it is understood that one of the primary objects of the mission is, to purchase from the Indians the right of soil for the territory south of the Ouisconsin river, and especially the region of the lead mines.

*Hard Times.*—A vast many excellent mechanics, in consequence of the want of employ, have been compelled to abandon the city, and seek employ elsewhere; and many who have visited the city in search of employment have been totally disappointed.—*N. Y. paper.*

*Scarcity of Money.*—The Troy Register says, "As an evidence of the present unparalleled scarcity of money, not only in our commercial cities, but in every part of the country, we learn, from undoubted authority, that there are at present several canal boats loaded with lumber at Whitehall, which cannot come thro' the Champlain canal, for want of sufficient *money* to pay the canal tolls!"

*Gaol Breaking.*—Nine convicts, sentenced to the state-prison, broke from the Troy gaol on Thursday night last. They pryed off four locks, and made their way to a back building, where they removed a plank, and let themselves down fifteen feet, by means of blankets. Two were so injured by falling, that they could not escape. Three have since been retaken.

*New-England Shillings.*—A friend exhibited at our office yesterday, two of these ancient relics, dated 1652. They are a little larger than our shillings of the present day, and are truly curiosities in many respects. The name of MASATHVSETTS is on one side, and New-England on the other, in the curious spelling of the times, one hundred and seventy-six years since. It is believed that there are very few specimens of this coin in existence.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Gilman Kimball, late a member of the medical institution at Hanover, N. H. has been fined five hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, by the supreme court in that state, for robbing a grave near the meeting-house in Lyme, which contained the body of a female by the name of Abigail Franklin.

The son of Marshal Ney arrived in this city on Thursday morning, and took quarters at Skinner's mansion-house. In the course of the day he visited citizen Genet, formerly minister of France to this country, and the intimate friend of his father.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

The Newport Mercury, of the 13th inst. says, "This number completes seventy-one years since the Newport Mercury was first published in this town, (June, 1758), by James Franklin, elder brother of Dr. Benjamin Franklin."

The Cincinnati Daily Advertiser complains of the ignorance in which people of the Atlantic states allow themselves to remain, concerning the state of things in "the west." It mentions, that large quantities of teas, of the best quality, are to be seen marked and shipped in Canton, for merchants in Cincinnati.

### DEATHS.

In this village, on the 18th inst. Mrs. *Maria Price*, aged 95. On the 20th, Mr. *William Nail*, aged 19.

At Evans' Mills, Jefferson co. on the 3d inst. Mr. *Joel Smith*, a soldier of the revolution, aged 79.

In Ryegate, Vt. on the 29th ult. Gen. *James Whitlaw*, aged 31.

In Philadelphia, on the 12th inst. *John E. Hall*, Esq. late editor of the Port Folio, aged 45.

In Canandaigua, on the 19th inst. Mr. *Jacob Hastings*, aged 97; formerly from Windsor, Vt. He was a soldier in the French war, and in the war of the revolution.

In Taneytown, Md. on the 27th ult. Rev. *John G. Grabp*, senior pastor of the evangelical lutheran church in that town, aged 69.

In Montreal, on the 11th inst. *David A. Ogden*, Esq. late first judge of St. Lawrence co.

On the 18th ult. *Sacarissa*, the principal and venerable chief of the Tuscaroras. He was among the first of that tribe, who embraced the precious doctrines of the gospel, with the requisitions of which his external conduct and appearance well accorded. During four months of his last illness, his sufferings were intense: Nevertheless, they were borne with great fortitude and apparent resignation to the will of heaven. He arrived at the advanced age of 83 years, and died lamented by numerous acquaintances. The tears and sobs, visible among his own people, when his remains were about to be conveyed to the silent lodging of the grave, strongly evinced the attachment and affection which they cherished toward him. Although he now sleeps in dust, he will be affectionately remembered by those who walked with him to the sanctuary of God. He acceded to proposals made by the New-York Missionary Society, for instructing his people in the great truths of christianity, and abided faithful to the last. He ever manifested affection and respect for the missionaries who came among his people, and treated them as servants of Christ. With few exceptions, he declared his satisfaction in relation to their labours, and to his last breath protested against innovation. It is not the design of the writer to eulogise; God is the judge of hearts; but he ardently wishes, that the external conduct of all professors of religion was as consistent as that of the deceased.—*Rochester Observer.*


**CITY-HOTEL, SCHENECTADY.**

(*PIONEER HOUSE.*)

THIS Establishment has lately been built and finished in the first style, and is probably furnished inferior to none in the state. The Subscriber is determined to keep the Establishment in such style, as to merit a share of public patronage. Parties of pleasure can be accommodated with private rooms, if desired.

CYRUS GRANNIS.

*Schenectady, June 13, 1829.* 24w6

**REMOVAL.**

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

*Utica, June 16, 1829.* 24

**VILLAGE LOTS,**

FOR sale, on the corner of John and Mary streets, opposite Mr. Whiteley's. For terms apply to B. W. OSBURN or E. CADWELL.

*Utica, June 9, 1829.* 23w2

**NEW BOOKS.**

HASTINGS & TRACY, No. 40, Genesee street, have just received a new supply of Books, among which are the following:—

Eaton's Manual of Botany, 5th ed. revised & enlarged.

Justices' Manual, revised, by T. G. Waterman, Esq.

Gregory's Practice of Physic, latest edition.

Kirkham's Grammar, 10th ed. enlarged.—This work has been but little known in this region, but has met with extensive sales where it has been introduced. It has received the unqualified approbation of every teacher who has examined it.

National Orator, consisting of selections adapted for rhetorical recitation, from the parliamentary, forensic, and pulpit eloquence of Great-Britain and America.

Ladies' Lexicon and Parlour Companion.

Legendre's Geometry, revised and altered for the use of the military academy at West-Point.

Scott's Bible, quarto edition: Diamond Bibles & diamond Prayer-Books, elegantly bound: Bickersteth on Prayer: Macbeth on the Sabbath: Hawes' Lectures to Young Men: Christian Spectator, quarterly series, June number: Webster's Dictionary, 4to ed: Cooper's Virgil: Goodrich's Greek Grammar: Beauties of Johnson, Blair, Burke, &c: Printer's Guide, &c. &c.

*Also*, No. 2 of the American Monthly Magazine, for which H. & T. are agents. *June 23, 1829.*

**DR. A. M'ALLISTER,**

HAS removed his office from No. 85, to No. 128, Genesee street, in Devereux's New Buildings, opposite Welles' Coffee-House, where he will promptly attend, at all hours, all calls in the line of his profession, as *Physician* and *Surgeon*. He takes this method to acknowledge the liberal patronage he has already received, and respectfully solicits its continuance.

*N. B.*—Constant attention will be given to all strangers and travellers, who may wish medical assistance.

*Utica, June 22, 1829.* 25w3

**THE NEW SYSTEM OF MUSICAL EDUCATION,** *of which his Britannic Majesty George IV. is now Patron.*

MR. BROWNE, Professor of the Logierian System of Musical Education, as adopted by many hundred Professors of the most scientific acquirements, in Great-Britain, Ireland, France, Spain, East and West-Indies, Africa, &c. and recently introduced into Germany, under the immediate patronage of his majesty the King of Prussia, and established by *late* in the Prussian States, after the most deliberate and accurate research of the *Diplomatic Professors*, Doctors, and Bachelors of Music, into its scientific principles, as the criterion in their *Colleges, Seminaries*, and *Academies*—Begs leave to acquaint the Ladies of Utica and the neighbouring towns, that he will soon open a class of Pupils on the same principles; having instructed in his *Boston* Musical Academy, for nearly three years, with decided approbation, upwards of two hundred ladies of the first respectability. This system, in its lectures, combines every branch of music, as illustrative of a national science, with the most perfect system of executing on the PIANO FORTE, ORGAN, &c.

*N. B.*—A number of the best London *Piano Fortes, Violins, Flutes, Music*, &c. for sale, at unusually low prices. Ladies will be pleased to send their commands to Mr and Mrs BROWNE, at Dr Pomeroy's New Brick Building, Fayette street, Utica.

*June 16, 1829.* 23

**SHEARMAN & THOMSON,**

HAVE received the last week, a new and fresh assortment of Desirable GOODS, among which are: Brown, shaded and salmon colour'd Cotepale, for ladies' dresses: Silk and worsted Berrege Ridkis: Ladies' and gentlemen's linen, silk and cotton Hose and Half-Hose: Pongees, of superior quality, similar to those we sold two years since: Black and mixed Broadcloths.

*Also*, 3400 yds Brown Battiste, for Bonnets: Silk, paper and ribbon Wire: Brown, blue and white Pavilion Gauze: Gauze and taffeta Ribbons, some elegant: Chip Flats: Leghorn Hats: Dunstable, lace and satin Straw Bonnets: 11-4, 12-4 & 13-4 Marseilles Quilts: India Matting, 6-4 wide: A new lot of Carpeting: Elegant Parasols, (some lined): Gingham Umbrellas, very superior, &c. &c. &c. All of which were purchased within the last two weeks, at the lowest *Auction Prices.* *June 16, 1829.* 23w4

**DISSOLUTION.**

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BULL & WINSLOW, at Utica, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WM. A. BULL,
N. G. WINSLOW.

*New-York, May 25, 1829.* 23w3

DE LA MONTERAT'S

**COLUMBIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,**

FOR the cure of *Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood*, and *Pulmonary Affections of every kind*; the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumptions, and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.

To all afflicted with these troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated specific is only necessary, to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered. Since the discovery of this invaluable medicine, numbers have experienced its salutary and happy effects. Its mild and gentle operations are much extolled by those who have used it. In all cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, and other consumptive affections, by the use of this article, they have been enabled to defeat an enemy whose attacks would otherwise have been followed by the most alarming consequences. This specific has relieved and cured the most violent cases in which other medicines have failed to give any relief. It operates by gentle expectorations, and may be given to infants and children with the greatest safety.

The following certificates just received from highly respectable gentlemen will show its value:—

*Baltimore County, Feb. 14th, 1829.*

GENTLEMEN—I feel it my duty to acknowledge the great benefit I have derived from the use of De La Monterat's Columbian Vegetable Specific. I do not like to speak of the medicine in the exalted terms in which I estimate it. I will, therefore, as briefly as possible, give a history of my own situation, with the effects produced by this valuable medicine. I have been for the last five or six years labouring under a pulmonary consumption, pronounced to be such by the attending physician; during which time I have consulted many physicians, and taken much medicine, but all to little purpose. The 12th of March, 1828, I puked blood for the first time, and continued to do so for several days in succession; and on the 14th of the same month was confined to my bed, where I lay for two months, until I was reduced to such a state of debility, that my friends began to despair of my recovery. I had made use also of all the popular remedies without benefit; and having accidentally heard of this specific, I determined to give it a trial, anticipating from the use of it no better result than had attended the use of all the remedies I had taken. But in this I was happily disappointed. At my lowest state I commenced the use of this specific. I took the first dose at night, in a little herb tea sweetened, which threw me into a gentle perspiration, and procured for me a good night's rest. I continued to take the medicine as directed, and in about five days my cough was stopped, and I have not had any return since. I am now perfectly satisfied of the superior quality of this specific over every other medicine offered for the cure of the above disease. You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you may think proper.

Your's, respectfully, JOHN R. ELLICOTT.

*Lancaster County, Pa. March 5th, 1829.*

MESSRS. BOYD & HIGGINS—Gentlemen—It is with no small degree of thankfulness that I now address you, for the public good, and to inform you of the work of divine Providence, through the agency of your valuable medicine, called De La Monterat's Vegetable Specific. I have been for the last six months confined to the house, and the latter part to my room, attended by two of the ablest physicians in the county, who finding my complaint a consumption, abandoned me to the will of Providence. I heard of your medicine, and purchased two bottles, which I imagined did me good. I therefore purchased two more, which, to the astonishment of my friends and doctors, have performed a perfect cure.

With due respect, I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, JACOB RANDSKOM.

The above Medicine is kept for sale by WARNER & HARVEY, Utica. *June 23, 1829.* 25

*Who wants to see, when 100 years old?*

M. HITCHCOCK & CO. have received a large assortment of *SPECTACLES*, some of which are marked for one hundred, and to be sold as No. 86, Genesee street. *Utica, May 22, 1829.* 21

**BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL.**

MR. & Mrs. EVERTS would inform their Patrons and the Public, that the summer term of their Seminary for Young Ladies commenced on Monday the 4th inst. For terms for board, &c. apply at the Seminary, opposite the Bank of Utica, in Whitesboro' street.

References—Judge N. Williams, H. Seymour, A. Varick, Dr J. Fay, J. Van Rensselaer, K. Hurlburt, R. R. Lansing, J. Williams, Dr J. M'Call, R. B. Miller, M. Hunt, S. D. Dakin, A. G. Danby. *May 5, 1829.*

**SALT.**

A QUANTITY of SALT, just received and for sale, wholesale or retail, at wholesale prices.

J. BROWN, 122, Genesee st. near the Canal.

*Dec. 22, 1828.*

**TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE,**

STOVES & STOVE-PIPE.—Manufactured & for sale constantly for sale, by J. BROWN,

*Dec. 30, 1828.* 122, Genesee st. near the Canal.

## POETRY AND MUSIC.

*From the London Evangelical Magazine.*

### THE ADVANCING CHRISTIAN & HIS FINAL TRIUMPH.

Go, traveller, still onward go,
And if the scene be fair,
If mountains shade, and waters flow,
And woods and fields be there,
Thou must not rest among the flowers,
Nor linger in the fairy bowers.

Go, traveller; and if the sky
Be stormy, wild and drear,
And torrents fall, and lightnings fly,
And thunders fright thine ear;
Fly not to hide thy trembling form,
Where caverns deep shut out the storm.

And while amid the desert land
Thou tread'st the unknown way,
Fear not the red, the scorching sand,
Nor the hot noon-tide ray:
The God of Israel guides thee right,
With cloud by day, with fire by night.

And when in darkness round thy camp
The howling wild beasts roam,
The Spirit's fire, the gospel's lamp,
Shall fright the wanderers home,
To hide them in their mountain dens,
Their rugged caves and savage glens.

Beside the blue horizon's verge,
A glorious city stands,
Before it spreads a swelling surge,
Around it angel bands;
Faith with her glass of softest light
Displays it to thy wondering sight.

Poor weary traveller, thy home
Within that city lies;
When foes of savage nations come,
Think on that glorious prize;
Then fire thy heart, and nerve thy hand,
And join thee with Immanuel's band.

Thou canst not pass along in peace;
On, on to battle press!
Their hosts shall fall, their warfare cease,
In utter helplessness.
The God of armies bends thy bow,
Directs thy sword, and quells the foe.

A combat comes, severer still;
Thy dearest earthly friend
May turn away from Zion's hill,
And back his footsteps bend.
Thou must from that companion part,
Regardless of thy bleeding heart.

His flowery path thou must not tread,
The mountain pass is thine;
Dark are the rocks that shade thy head,
Yet trees around them twine;
And many a bright oasis stands,
To cheer thee in those desert lands.

Soon shall thou come to Jordan's side,
And hear its billows chafe;
Dread not the darkly rolling tide,
Poor traveller, thou art safe:
One parting pang, one struggle more,
And thou art on the heavenly shore.

What glittering sights are those around?
What music meets thine ear?
Who, who is He with glory crown'd?
Here, ransom'd sinner, here,
Forever bow, forever praise,
Through bright, eternal, blissful days.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### MEMOIRS OF WASHINGTON.

The following extract from the private Memoirs of Washington, (now in progress of publication), comprises the letter written by the venerated father of his country to Mrs. Washington, on the occasion of his accepting the command of the American armies:—

*Philadelphia, June* 18, 1775.

*My Dearest*—I am now set down to write to you on a subject which fills me with inexpressible concern, and this concern is greatly aggravated and increased, when I reflect on the uneasiness I know it will give you. It has been determined in Congress, that the whole army raised for the defence of the American cause shall be put under my care. You may believe me, my dear Patsy, when I assure you, in the most solemn manner, that so far from seking this appointment, I have used every endeavour in my power to avoid it, not only from my unwillingness to part from you and the family, but from a consciousness of its being a trust too great for my capacity, and that I should enjoy more real happiness in one month with you at home, than I have the most distant prospect of finding abroad, if my stay was to be seven times seven years. But as it has been a kind of destiny that has thrown me upon this service, I shall hope that my undertaking of it is designed to answer some good purpose. You might, and I suppose did perceive, from the tenor of my letters, that I was apprehensive I could not avoid this appointment, as I did not pretend to intimate when I should return. That was the case. It was utterly out of my power to refuse this appointment, without exposing my character to such censures as would have reflected dishonour upon myself, and given pain to my friends. This I am sure, could not, and ought not, to be pleasing to you, and must have lessened me considerably in my own esteem. I shall rely, therefore, confidently, in that Providence which has hitherto preserved and been bountiful unto me, not doubting but that I shall return safe to you in the fall. I shall feel no pain from the toil or the danger of the campaign; my unhappiness will flow from the uneasiness I know you will feel from being left alone. I therefore beg that you will summon your whole fortitude, and pass your time as agreeably as possible. Nothing will give me so much sincere satisfaction as to hear this, and to hear it from your own pen. My earnest and ardent desire is, that you would pursue any plan that is most likely to produce content, and a tolerable degree of tranquility; as it must add greatly to my uneasy feelings, to hear that you are dissatisfied, or complaining at what I really could not avoid.

As life is always uncertain, and common prudence dictates to every man the necessity of settling his temporal concerns while it is in his power, and while the mind is calm and undisturbed, I have, since I came to this place, (for I had no time to do it before I left home), got Col. Pendleton to draft a will for me, by the directions I gave him; which will I now enclose. The provisions made for you, in case of my death, will, I hope, be agreeable. I shall add nothing more, as I have a number of letters to write, but to desire that you will remember me to your friends, and assure you that I am, with the most unfeigned regard, my dear Patsy,

Your affectionate
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

*From the Philadelphia Recorder.*

### WE SHALL BE LIKE HIM.

"For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality."

"How can I consign to the dreary and forsaken tomb, this precious body?" said a weeping mother, while gazing on the lifeless remains of a beloved daughter. "But a week since and I saw her radiant with health and beauty, and though the ruthless hand of disease and death has robbed her of much of her loveliness, the traces of beauty yet linger on her pale cheek and marble brow, and her soft fair hair is glossy and beautiful as ever. Oh! I cannot give this dear and cherished form to foul decay! How can I bear to think, when the storm is howling abroad, that it is sweeping with relentless fury over the lone grave of that beloved one, who in life was shielded like the tenderest infant from every wind of heaven."

"My dearest wife," answered the bereaved father, who was bending with her over the same remains, "that is not the language of a Christian, but rather the ravings of unsanctified nature. Our dear departed Mary was one of the sweetest lambs of the Lord Jesus Christ, and "precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints." To her, the grave is rather a consecrated and hallowed spot, than dreary and desolate; for the sacred body of her risen Saviour has lain there. Oh! call it not lonely and forsaken, for an "eye that never slumbereth or sleepeth," and which penetrates the deepest recesses of the earth, and watches over and protects the precious dust, and which may well bring to our bereaved hearts the richest consolation, will at the last day raise her up in his own glorious likeness. Oh! think of the raptures of that blessed morning, when we, also raised in the image of our Saviour, shall revive from the dead, and behold face to face our angel daughter. Such a weight of bliss might well crush our bodies, and again consign them to the dust, were it not that this mortal shall put on immortality, and what is sown in weakness be raised in power. Oh! then when the sound of "earth to earth, ashes to ashes, and dust to dust," shall chill the life blood in our veins, and we are even ready ourselves to die, let us in that moment of anguish exclaim, "Thanks be unto God, who hath given us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Weep, weep not, mourner, that the tomb
Has swallow'd up thy friend;
'Tis sin's dark penalty and doom,
But with the saints its end.

Oh! let thy tears no longer flow,
The earth shall yield her dead;
And those we thus in weakness sow,
Be like their glorious head.

Then, "earth to earth, and dust to dust!"
Be our vile bodies given,
Till Jesus shall awake the just,
To dwell with him in heaven. E.

### TRACT BLESSED TO THE FATHER OF A FAMILY IN NEW-YORK CITY.

In visiting for a Bible Association in New-York, in 1825, says a lady now residing at the south, I found a family recently from Ireland, apparently in rather indigent circumstances; but as they were destitute of a bible, the mother cheerfully subscribed for one. She appeared gratified at my visit, and her general deportment confirmed me in the opinion, that she had seen days of prosperity. The father was a day labourer, but honest, sober, and industrious. The children were sent to the Sabbath school; and, for some time, I observed, at almost every visit, some addition to their domestic comforts, and a pleasing improvement in neatness and affection in the children. About the commencement of 1827, the mother's health declined; expenses were increased; and to complete their wetchedness, *the father exhausted his earnings at the dram-shop;* and, as might be expected, often personally abused the family which he had already so much injured by his base gratification. The little furniture they had got by honest industry was taken from them for rent; and when I left the city the succeeding April, the family were reduced to wretchedness. I called to take leave of them, and left for the father, as a parting present, "*The Records of Drunkenness.*" On my return to New-York, last spring, I ascertained where they had moved, and expected to find a scene of misery. But, on entering the room, I should have thought myself mistaken in the place, had I not seen and recognised my old friends. Neatness and comfort characterised the dwelling, and peace smiled on every countenance. It was Saturday evening, and evident to me, that the sacred rest of the Sabbath had been anticipated in the arrangements of the family. The mother discovered my pleasing surprise, and exclaimed, "Oh? the tract—the tract—the tract has got all these nice things! My husband never drank after you gave him the tract. He seems to be a reformed man; and says the tract has made him happy, and brought peace and plenty into his house."

### ANECDOTE OF THE KING OF ENGLAND.

The following anecdote was related to me of his present majesty, (the King of England), as being well authenticated. When he was in Ireland, two or three years since, he told Lord Roden, a man of decided christian character, that on a particular morning he was coming to breakfast with him. He accordingly came, bringing with him two or three of the nobility, and happened to arrive just as his lordship had his family assembled for domestic worship. Lord R. being told that his honourable guest had arrived, went to the door, and met him with every expression of respect, and seated him and the gentlemen who accompanied him, in his parlour. He then turned to the King and said, "Your majesty will not doubt that I feel highly honoured by this visit; but there is a duty which I have not yet discharged this morning, which I owe to the King of Kings—that of performing domestic worship; and your majesty will be kind enough to excuse me, while I retire with my household, to attend to it." "Certainly," replied the King, "but *I am going with you,*" and immediately rose and followed him down into the hall, where his family were assembled, and taking his station in an old arm chair, which I understand has required a great value from this circumstance, remained during the family devotions.—*Spra. Let.*

### CURIOUS ROCK IN CEYLON.

*May* 19, 1829.—Went this morning before sunrise to the top of the famous rock. It is said to be 500 feet in height, and it commands a view not only of the fort or walled town in which it is, but of the country arouund to a great extent. On the north and west the blue Ghauts rise in the distant prospect, as a continued chain of mountains, extending from southwest to northeast. Nearer is seen the Cavary, divided into two branches, forming the rich island on which is the Seringham pagoda. Here and there is a sugar-loaf rock, rising abruptly from the plain, on one of which, called the golden rock, is a Mohamedan tomb, occasionally lighted up. The rock affording this view is itself the greatest wonder. It is an immense pile, rising out of the north side almost perpendicularly, and on the west and south in irregular broken cliffs, affording on the west, about half way up, a foundation for a large heathen temple, and on the south a place for a pathway of granite steps, about 350 in number, some cut in the rock, but most of them laid in a substantial manner, enclosed by massy walls, covered with an arched way, and defended by strong gates. The east side is left naked. It is a smooth inclined rock, in some places not steep, but in others too abrupt to admit of an ascent. The rock is formed into an arsenal, and an almost impregnable fortress. It has the advantage of a natural cistern formed by a vast chasm in the rock; but it would probably fail in a dry season.—*Miss. Jour.*

### ECONOMY IN A FAMILY.

There is nothing goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach of poverty, as economy in the management of their domestic affairs. It is as much impossible to get a ship across the Atlantic with half a dozen butts started, or as many bolt holes in her bottom, as to conduct the concerns of a family without economy. It matters not whether a man can furnish little or much for his family; if there is a continual leakage in the kitchen, or in the parlour, it runs away, he knows not how; and that demon *waste* cries more, until he that provides has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife, to see that nothing goes wrongfully out of it; not the least article, however unimportant in itself, for it establishes a precedent; nor under any pretence, for it opens the door for ruin to stalk in, and he seldom leaves an opportunity unimproved. A man gets a wife to look after his affairs, to assist him in his journey through life, to educate and prepare his children for a proper station in life, and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interests should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition should carry her no further than his welfare and happiness, together with that of her children. This should be her sole aim, and the theatre of her exploits is the bosom of her family, where she may do as much towards making a fortune, as he possibly can in the counting-room or work-shop. It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy; it is what is saved from his earnings. A good and prudent husband makes a deposit of the fruits of his labour with his best friend; and if that friend be not true to him, what has he to hope? If he dare not place confidence in the companion of his bosom, where is he to place it? A wife acts not for herself only, but she is the agent of many she loves, and is bound to act for their good, and not for her own gratification. Her husband's good is the end at which she should aim; his approbation is her reward. Self-gratification in dress, or indulgence in appetite, or more company than his purse can well entertain, are equally pernicious. The first adds vanity to extravagance; the second fastens a doctor's bill to a long butcher's account; and the latter brings intemperance, and the worst of all evils, in its train.—*Prov. Eve. Gaz.*

### A GREAT CURIOSITY.

About 98 or 100 years ago, the wife of Lord Kilsyth and her infant child were smothered in Holland, or in some other part of the Netherlands. There they were embowelled, embalmed, and placed in the same coffin; and a short time afterwards brought to this country, and laid in the sepulchral vault of the family, below the floor of Kilsyth church. In this subterranean chamber, they lay undisturbed, till about two months ago, when some persons, prompted by a forward curiosity, tore open the chest, and to their surprise and astonishment, saw the lady and her child as fresh as when newly coffined. The skin and flesh were firm and hard; the face white, and the features distinct; the fine muslin with which they were dressed was fresh and fair; and the yellow or orange ribbons, with which they were adorned, were stiff and good. At the same time, the cell in which they were lying was filled with an agreeable odour, arising from some sweet-smelling drugs which had been put in the coffin. But the vault and the coffin being open, the admission of external air, and the breath of hundreds of visitants, soon produced a great alteration. When the vault was shut up, the clothes were dark and wettish; the complexion of the lady, especially, was much embrowned; and a mouldiness was collecting on the face, and the aromatic perfumes were nearly gone. Had these venerable remains not been exposed, they might have lain undecayed for several ages more. The lady whose body lies in this state, was formerly the wife of Viscount Dundee, who commanded the troops of James II. at the battle of Killicrankie, 1689, and who fell there; and was afterwards married to Lord Kilsyth. She appears to have been a stately-looking woman, red-haired, full-faced, and of agreeable features; and at the time of her death, seems to have been thirty or thirty-six years of age. There is something very engaging in the child, who is lying at the foot of the coffin, and leaning on his mother's legs. The babe, about six months old, looked well, plump, and full, and seemed as if he were smiling.—*English paper.*

### A SUBSCRIBER LOST.

The editor of the Connecticut Observer, a valuable religious paper, published at Hartford, says, that "one of the most respectable mercantile houses" in that city had ordered the paper discontinued, because a paragraph had been inserted, containing the ideas suggested in an address of Mr. Hewit, respecting the criminality of distilling and vending ardent spirits! When will "respectable" gentlemen learn to respect themselves?—Neither Mr. Hewit, nor the editor of the Observer, it is to be presumed, will cease from wielding the goad of truth, on account of such "respectable" flinchings from the infliction. *One* of the most respectable houses! Has the editor of the Observer suffered the loss of but *one* subscriber on this account? What would he say to a list of four or five hundred, including members and officers of high standing in the churches? Our respected contemporary must have recently entered the field, or occupied a favoured portion of it, to have received but one slight wound. We trust he will yet be honoured with many such scars. Let him seek the front ranks, where the battle rages in its glory. Encompassed with clouds of dust and seas of blood, he will not think of pulling splinters out of his fingers.—*Philanthropist.*

### NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Ashes,* | | *Leather,* | |
| Pot, ton | $105 00a | *Sole, oak tanned,* lb | 19a22 |
| Pearl | 115 00a | —— hemlock, | 18a23 |
| *Candles,* | | Dressed up. side, | 1 75a2 62 |
| Mould | 11 1-2a12 | Undressed do | 1 50a2 25 |
| Dipped | 10a10 1-2 | *Molasses,* | |
| *Clover-Seed,* | | New-Orleans, gal | 28a29 |
| Per lb | 6 1-4a7 | *Oil,* | |
| *Coffee,* | | Whale, gal | 28a30 |
| Havana | 11a14 | Sperm, summer st'd | 64a65 |
| Java | 14a15 | —— winter do | 70a |
| *Cotton,* | | Linseed, Amer | 82a |
| Upland | 8 3-4a10 | *Provisions,* | |
| Louisiana | 10a12 | Beef, mess, bbl | 10 50a |
| Alabama | 9a11 | —— prime | 8 00a8 50 |
| *Feathers,* | | Pork, mess | 12 50a13 00 |
| Live American, lb | 35a36 | —— prime | 9 75a10 00 |
| *Fish,* | | Hams, north, lb | 9a10 |
| Dry cod, cwt | $2 50a2 62 | Butter, NY dairy | 12a16 |
| Scale | 1 50a1 75 | Hog's Lard | 6a7 |
| Pickled, bbl | 3 75a4 25 | Cheese, Amer | 6a8 |
| Mackarel, No 1, | 5 25a5 87 | *Rice,* | |
| Shad, Con. mess | 9 50a10 | Prime, 100lbs | 2 50a3 00 |
| Herring | 3 50a3 62 | *Salt,* | |
| *Flax,* | | Turks-Island, bush | 48a50 |
| American | 8a9 3-4 | Liverpool ground | 42a43 |
| *Flour & Meal,* | | *Sugar,* | |
| N. Y. super. bbl | 6 50a6 75 | Havana, white, lb | 12a14 |
| Western (canal) | 6 87a7 12 | —— brown | 9a10 |
| Rye flour | 5 87a4 00 | New-Orleans | 7a8 |
| Indian meal | 2 50a | Loaf | 17a19 |
| *Grain,* | | Lump | 15a16 |
| Wheat, northern | 1 37a1 40 | *Tallow,* | |
| —— western | 1 44a1 46 | American, lb | 6 1-2a7 |
| Rye | 68a70 | *Teas,* | |
| Corn, north yellow | 55a56 | Bohea, lb | 30a32 |
| Oats | 35a40 | Souchong | 50a75 |
| Barley | 51a55 | Hyson-skin | 55a80 |
| Beans, 7 bush's | 8 00a8 50 | Young-Hyson | 80a1 12 |
| *Hides,* | | Hyson | 90a1 15 |
| LaPlata, lb | 15a16 | Gunpowder | 1 10a1 40 |
| *S. A.* horse, p'ce | 1 50a1 75 | Imperial | 1 10a1 40 |
| *Hops,* | | *Tobacco,* | |
| First sort, lb | 9a | Richmond, lb | 3 1-2a6 |
| *Lumber,* | | Cuba | 12a20 |
| B'rds, pine, M | 15 00a16 00 | *Wines,* | |
| Plank, pine, | 30 00a35 00 | Madeira, gal | 1 37a2 50 |
| Scantling, | 15 00a16 00 | Port | 75a1 75 |
| Do oak, | 20 00a25 00 | Teneriffe, L P | 82a1 25 |
| Shingles, b'dle | 2 50a3 50 | *Wool,* | |
| Oak timb. sq ft | 20a25 | Merino, Amer fl. lb | 32a38 |
| Hoops, per M | 25 00a | —— pulled | 18a30 |
| Staves, pipe | 41 00a42 00 | Common | 18a25 |
| —— hhd | 31 00a32 00 | Spinning | 18a30 |
| —— bbl | 25 00a26 00 | Amer Hatters | 20a28 |

### BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *New-York.* | | Newark Insur. Comp. | par |
| City Banks, | par | Trenton Banking Co. | do |
| Except Franklin | broken | Rahway Farm. & Mech. | do |
| Long-Island Bank | par | Salem S. M. & B. Co. | 1 1-2 |
| Dutchess County | par | Monmouth | broken |
| Lansingburgh | par | Franklin | do |
| Bank of Albany* | 1-2 | Hoboken | do |
| Albany State Bank* | do | Paterson | do |
| Do. Mech. & Farm. | do | Protection & Lomb'd | do |
| Do. Commercial | do | Jersey City | do |
| Newburgh* | do | State, Trenton | do |
| Columbia, Hudson | stopped | All others | 1-2 |
| Middle District | do | *Pennsylvania.* | |
| Orange County | 1-2 | Philadelphia Banks | par |
| Catskill | do | Chester County | 1-2 |
| Troy | do | Delaware County | do |
| Farmers', Troy* | do | Reading | 3-4 |
| Mohawk | do | York | 1 |
| Geneva | 5-8 | Pittsburgh | do |
| Utica | do | Gettysburgh | do |
| Utica Branch | do | Chambersburgh | do |
| Auburn | do | Carlisle | do |
| Ontario | do | Lancaster | do |
| Central | do | Greensburgh | 5 |
| Chenango | do | Brownville | do |
| Rochester | do | Silver-Lake | 25 |
| Newburgh Bran. Ithaca | do | All others uncert. or | broken |
| Jefferson County | do | *Maryland.* | |
| Wash. & Warren, | 1 1-2 | Baltimore banks | 1-2 |
| Niagara | broken | Somerset & Wor. | broken |
| Plattsburgh | do | Snowhill | do |
| Greene county | do | Princess Ann | do |
| J. Barker's Exchange | do | Cumberland | do |
| *Maine.* | | All others | 1 1-2 a 2 |
| Bath | 10 | *Dist. Columbia.* | |
| Waterville | do | Bank of Columbia | 25 |
| Castine | broken | Alexandria Mer. | broken |
| Wiscasset | do | Franklin | do |
| Kennebec | do | All others | 1 a 1 1-2 |
| Passamaquoddy | do | *Virginia.* | |
| Hallowell & Augusta | do | All the Banks | 5 |
| All others | 3-4 | *North-Carolina.* | |
| *New-Hampshire.* | | All the Banks | 5 |
| Cheshire Bank | 3-4 | *South-Carolina.* | |
| Exeter | 10 | Charleston Banks | 3 |
| All others | 3-4 | *Georgia,* | |
| *Vermont.* | | All the Banks | 5 |
| Banks of this state | 1-2 | *Ohio.* | |
| *Massachusetts.* | | Chilicothe | 5 |
| Berkshire bank | broken | Marietta | do |
| Essex, Salem | do | Steubenville | do |
| All others | 1-2 | Farmers & Mec. | do |
| *Connecticut.* | | Lancaster | do |
| Norwich Bank | par | St. Clairsville | do |
| Bridgeport | do | Mount-Pleasant | do |
| Eagle, New-Haven | broken | Western Reserve | do |
| Derby | do | Columbus | do |
| Thames | 5-8 | All others uncert. or | broken |
| Windham County | do | *Miscellaneous.* | |
| All others | 1-2 | New-Orleans Banks | 5 |
| *Rhode-Island.* | | Michigan | 1 |
| Banks of this state | 1-2 | Detroit | broken |
| *New-Jersey.* | | Upper-Canada, York | 3 |
| State, Newark | par | Kingston | broken |
| Do. Elizabethtown | do | Quebec | 3 |
| Do. New-Brunswick | do | Montreal | 3 |

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.


### LOOK ONCE MORE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Auctioneer for the county of Oneida, offers his services as such in all cases, (where an auction room is not required), for selling real and personal Property at any place within the county. All orders in relation to the duties of his office will be thankfully received, and promptly executed. Communications left at the store of JOHN OSBURN; at the offices of E. S. COZIER or JOHN PARSONS, Esqs. or at my residence, will be punctually attended to, by the public's humble servant,

H. W. OSBURN.

*Utica, April* 7, 1829. 14

### WHITE MUSTARD SEED.

JUST received, a quantity of WHITE MUSTARD SEED, of a good quality—For sale, by

WARNER & HARVEY.

*Utica, Feb.* 24, 1829. 8

### HENRY'S COMMENTARY.

HASTINGS & TRACY have just received the 2d volume of Henry's Commentary. Subscribers are requested to call and receive it.

*Also*—ITALY, during the consulate and empire of Napoleon Bonaparte, translated from the Italian of Carlo Botta: Gregory's Practice, (new edition): Macbeth on the Sabbath.

H. & T. have also a general assortment of Books and Stationary, &c. &c. *Utica, May* 12, 1829.

### JUSTICE'S MANUAL.

THE JUSTICE'S MANUAL, or a Summary of the Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace of the state of New-York, adapted to the revised statutes: By Thomas G. Waterman, counsellor at law: Just received by HASTINGS & TRACY, No. 40, Genesee street.

*Utica, April* 14, 1829.

### KIRKHAM'S GRAMMAR.

HASTINGS & TRACY, No. 40, Genesee street, have just received a supply of this excellent work.

*Utica, May* 26, 1829.

### UNITED STATES HOTEL.

A. SHEPARD has removed from his former stand, at the lower end of the village, to the above Establishment, which is spacious and airy, having an elegant dining-room, handsomely fitted, seventy feet long, many private parlours, and good single bed-rooms. It is situated on Genesee street, a few rods above the canal, where it is remarkably pleasant, having a view of the village and surrounding country. The establishment is new, the furniture appropriate; and from his experience in this business, his extensive acquaintance, and his knowledge of what is due to travellers generally, he trusts the public will be satisfied with their treatment. At this establishment he can accommodate double the number of persons which he could at his old stand, and more comfortably; and it is intended that nothing shall be wanting to render it a desirable resting place for ladies and gentlemen.

There is a Stage Office attached to the establishment, where seats may be taken in any direction from this place. Baggage taken from and to the canal free of expense. ☞ Board, by the day, week or month.

*Utica, Oct.* 27, 1828. 44

### BOARDING.

THE Subscriber has opened a Boarding-House, third door above Bleecker street, at No. 133 1-2, Genesee street. The location and size of the house are well adapted to the purpose. Families can be furnished with rooms, and lodging-rooms attached; single boarders, with or without lodgings. Inquire at No. 52, Genesee street. L. B. JONES.

*P. S.*—A good COOK wanted: Inquire as above.

*Utica, April* 21, 1829. 12tf

### HIGHLY INTERESTING MAP.

A MAP of the Land of Promise and holy City of Jerusalem, with a delineation of the most remarkable events recorded in the Old and New Testaments, a description of the passage of the Israelites from Egypt to the Holy Land, and of the miracles wrought by our Saviour—is now offered to the public. This Map is not designed to give instruction in the present supposed geographical divisions of the country which it represents. There is no correct map of that country in christendom; nor can there be, until the soil is cleared of its hordes of barbarians and banditti. A higher object is sought to be attained, viz. communicating a knowledge of the principal occurrences recorded in sacred history, with such a view of the country as is presented to the mind of the reader of the sacred page. The most important transactions recorded in the Old and New Testaments, are represented on this Map, in the divisions and places where they occurred, in such a pleasing and impressive manner, as to have a lively and lasting effect on the mind. Almost every hill and plain of that country have been rendered interesting to the christian reader, as theatres of transactions of which the records still remain. This Chart is eminently calculated to excite to a more particular study of the sacred oracles; and while it proves interesting to those who are learned in the scriptures, it must prove doubly useful to those who have not attained that knowledge of them which all should possess. Every family should be in possession of a copy of this Map, which will serve them as a text book to the most important events recorded in the Old and New Testaments.

The following named persons, eminent in their stations, have examined this Map, and given it their recommendation, as being worthy of public patronage:—

J. P. Wilson, D D
Ezra S. Ely, D D
J. J. Janeway, D D
Geo C. Potts, D D
T. H. Skinner, D D
William Neill, D D
} Pastors of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Presbyterian Churches, Philadelphia.

G. T. Bedell,
B. Allen,
George Boyd,
} Rectors of St Andrew's, St John's, and St Paul's Churches, Philadelphia.

Henry Holcombe, D D Pastor of 1st Baptist Church.
Samuel Helffenstein, Pastor of German Ref. Church, Philadelphia.
J. Brodhead, D D Pastor of Dutch Ref Chh, Phila.
Tho's Sargeant, Minister of Methodist Chh, Do
Fred'k Beasley, D D Provost of University of Pa.
Ashbel Greene, D D late Pres't of Nassau Hall, N J

Many more names of the first respectability could be added; but the above are thought sufficient to excite attention to the work.

An agent is now distributing this Map, well finished, and mounted on rollers, at six dollars per copy. A copy may be seen at the Bookstore of *Hastings & Tracy.*

*Utica, May* 26, 1829. 21

### FOR SALE.

THE following valuable Property, situated in the town of Augusta, Oneida county, is offered for sale, to wit:—

One FARM, containing 190 acres of excellent land, with a good Dwelling-House, Barn, Sheds, &c. A part of said Farm being lot No. 49, of the New-Stockbridge tract; the remainder is now occupied by J. M'Pherson.

*Also*, another Farm, containing 52 acres, lately owned and occupied by John Potter, deceased.

*Also*, the Subscriber's MALT-HOUSE and BREWERY, in said town, capable of malting and brewing 1000 barrels of Ale annually, and now in successful operation. This Brewery is situated where large quantities of Barley and Hops are raised.

Possession of the above property given the ensuing spring, and the titles indisputable.

For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, in the above town. JOHN J. KNOX.

*Augusta, Dec.* 18, 1828. 52

### NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

*Utica, Jan.* 1, 1829. 93

### MOODY'S PATENT PORTABLE OVEN.

THIS highly useful article is made and sold by the Subscriber, who has become proprietor of the patent for all the middle and eastern part of this state. He will sell county rights to any who may wish to purchase.

*Utica, Dec.* 30, 1828. J. BROWN.

### TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.

*July* 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

### ITALIAN PILES OINTMENT.

A CONSTANT supply kept at A. HITCHCOCK'S Green Store, No. 83, Genesee street, Utica.

*Also*, a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINE, Dye-Woods, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Paints and Groceries. *Dec.* 23, 1828. 52

### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being lawfully authorised by the administratrix and administrators of the estate of DAVID P. HOYT, deceased, to settle all the accounts, receive monies, and discharge claims against said estate, hereby requests all persons who have any unsettled business with the estate aforesaid, to call on him at the store, No. 38, Genesee street, and adjust it as soon as possible.

JOSEPH B. HOYT.

*Utica, July* 19, 1828. 30

### M. BAGG'S TAVERN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that his old stand, at the corner of Genesee and Main streets, having been thoroughly repaired, is now completely fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and boarders. M. BAGG, in connexion with Mr. ALFRED CHURCHILL, begs leave to assure such Ladies and Gentlemen as may favour them with their custom, that every exertion shall be made to render their residence pleasant and comfortable, and they hope to merit the patronage this establishment has heretofore enjoyed from a generous public. MOSES BAGG.

*Utica, Dec.* 16, 1828. 51

### NOTICE.

DR. POMEROY, finding assistance necessary in his professional duties, has taken as a partner, JOHN P. BACHELDER, M. D. Dr. B. has been more than twenty years engaged extensively in the practice of Physic and Surgery, and for the last ten, has also been employed in different Medical Institutions, as a Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery. The reputation which he has acquired as a skilful operator in all cases of Surgery, and his high standing as a Physician, will justly entitle him to the entire confidence of this community. Dr. Bachelder will not decline operating in any cases of Surgery, in which prudence would dictate an operation. He is prepared with instruments suitable for any operation. He has had extensive practice and experience in the treatment of diseases of the EYE, and has operated for Cataract more than eighty times.

The business in future will be conducted under the firm of POMEROY & BACHELDER, at their office, No. 14, Exchange Buildings, in Genesee street, one door below the Utica Eye Infirmary.

*Utica, May* 27, 1828.

### UTICA EYE INFIRMARY.

THIS Establishment is now open at the corner of Genesee and Bleecker streets, for the accommodation of such as are afflicted with diseases of the Eye. It will be under the particular direction and management of DR. BATCHELDER, who will attend at 12 o'clock every day, (Sundays excepted), for the purpose of advising and prescribing in all cases, and for performing such operations as may be deemed proper. Persons afflicted with deafness, or other diseases of the organ of hearing, are respectfully informed that those complaints will also receive a due share of attention.

*Utica, Dec.* 15, 1828. 51

### ODONTICA,

A SPECIFIC FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

THIS article is offered to the public, in the full belief that it will be found superior to any thing of the kind ever before used. It will in most cases relieve the pain in a very short time, and has been known in numerous instances, to entirely remove that most excruciating disease, the nervous tooth-ache. It will also remove tartar from the teeth, fasten those that have become loosened, and promote a healthy state of the teeth and gums. It is extracted from a vegetable substance; is warranted to contain no injurious ingredients; and the venders of the article are authorised to sell it at a low price.

Sold wholesale and retail, by WARNER & HARVEY, agents for Utica. *March* 10, 1829. 10

### SWELLED NECK,

*KINGS' EVIL, OR SCROFULA, &c. &c.*

MANY and fruitless were the attempts, both in Europe and America, to discover a remedy for this disease, until Dr De Bornieu, a learned physician of Europe, directed his attention to it. He has finally succeeded in compounding a medicine, which has gained an unparalleled celebrity in Europe, and is just introduced into the United States. It is recommended with entire confidence, as a sovereign remedy for swelled Neck in all its stages, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. It is entirely harmless, not containing a single particle of mercury, and may be used on children, as on others, under any circumstances whatever. The following certificates are given to show the efficacy of this valuable medicine over all others, for the cure of the above diseases, which no other medicine in existence can boast.

The following is from the Hon. Samuel Wright, who has been a member of the Legislature of the state of New-York, fourteen years:—

"NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 16, 1828.

"This certifies that I have been afflicted for nine years past, with a scrofulous disease in one of my legs, pronounced by eminent physicians of this city to be of a cancerous nature, which at times has been so bad, that I was unable to go out. Many and various have been the *pretended* remedies tried, but all in vain, until I was advised to try Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, Scrofula, &c. &c. which I am pleased to state, after using two bottles, has entirely effected a cure. "SAMUEL WRIGHT."

The following is from Mr Thomas Allen:—

"This certifies that I have been afflicted with a swelling in my neck, called Goitre, or Swelled Neck, for about six years past. I have applied to eminent physicians, and have taken every thing in the form of medicine, recommended for that disease, without receiving any benefit therefrom, and at length despaired of ever again enjoying my former health. A few weeks since, a friend informed me that Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment was an effectual remedy for my complaint. I immediately obtained it, and after using three bottles, I was restored to perfect health, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I therefore recommend it to those afflicted with the above disease as a safe and effectual remedy. Signed, "THOMAS ALLEN."

*Certificate from J. Chapman, M. D.*

"This certifies, that I have examined Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. and believe it to be an effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

"J. CHAPMAN, M. D."

The above valuable medicine may be obtained of

5 WARNER & HARVEY, UTICA.


BY order of James Dean, Esq. judge of Oneida common pleas, counsellor, &c—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of JOHN MEREDITH, of Deerfield, in the county of Oneida, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his office, in Utica, in the county aforesaid, on the thirtieth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, for the benefit of all his creditors, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th, 1819. Dated this 13th day of April, 1829.

16w10 JOHN MEREDITH, *Insolvent.*

BY order of James Dean, Esq. judge of Oneida common pleas, counsellor, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of JOSEPH FROST, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his office in Utica, in said county, on the 25th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, for the benefit of all his creditors, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this 5th day of June, 1829. 23w6

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Philander Chamberlain and Caroline his wife, to Thomas H. Whittemore, dated the 27th day of February, 1828, for securing the payment of three hundred dollars—default having been made in the payment of a part of said sum and interest—I shall sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at M. Bagg's tavern, in Utica, on the 21st day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described parcel of land, to wit: All that certain piece, parcel or lot of land, lying and being in the town of Utica, county of Oneida, and state of New-York, distinguished on a map of the Bleecker purchase as part of Lot No. 7, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake on the northerly side of Blandina street, forty-five feet six inches from the corner of Charlotte and Blandina streets; running along the northerly side of said Blandina street, in an easterly course, forty-five feet six inches, to block No. 36; thence in a northerly course, along said block No. 36, thirty-three feet one inch, to lot No. 6; thence in a westerly course, along the southerly line of lot No. 6, forty-five feet; from thence, in a southerly course, forty feet six inches, to the place of beginning. May 18, 1829.

JOHN BAXTER,
BENJAMIN BALLOU,
Assignees of THOMAS H. WHITTEMORE.
*Tho's E. Clark, Att'y.* 20m5

### TERMS OF THE REC